

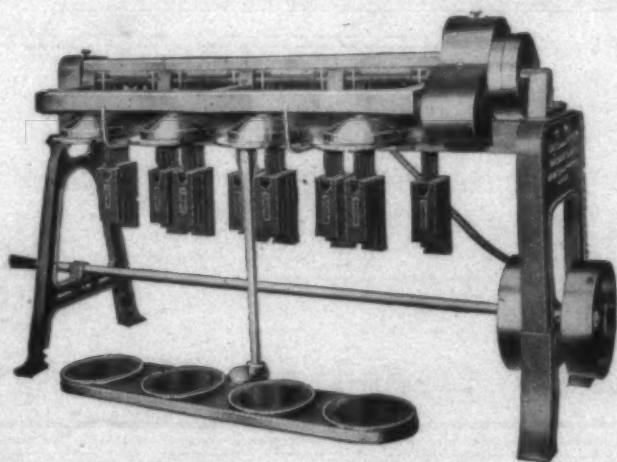
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

NUMBER 2

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

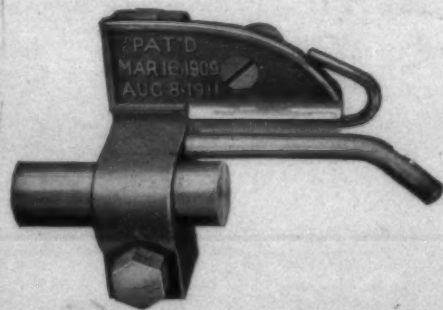


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ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
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The application of the dyestuff to textiles is as much an art as the production of the dyestuff.

Dyeing is a chemical, not a mechanical process. An intimate knowledge of the possibilities of every dyestuff is often necessary to meet the particular requirements of the consumer, and the variation of local conditions, due to differences in the quality of water, steam, and chemicals makes the dyehouse problem an individual one.

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AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

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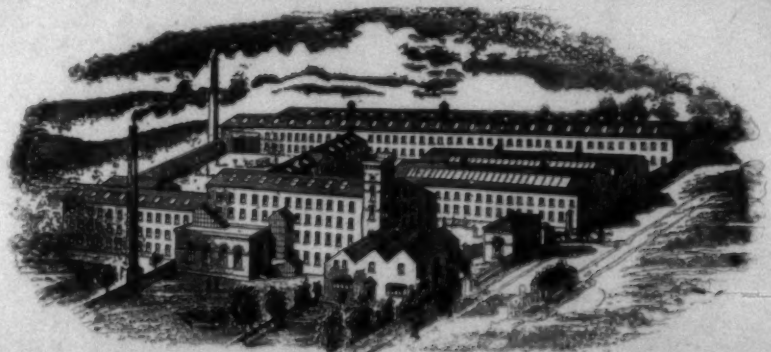
P. O. Box 88

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4½ Peters. Street

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ATLANTA, GA.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, ROOM 609, REALTY BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

NUMBER 2

World Commerce After Peace Comes

(A statement regarding an economic association of twenty-four nations by Lord Robert Cecil, British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reprinted from The New York Evening Post.)

I have been much interested in the series of addresses and discussions at the recent meetings of commercial associations in the United States, such as the Chambers of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Council, regarding trade after the war. The tone of these discussions seems to show clearly a desire for settled arrangements for mutual help between all the nations now associated in the war against Germany. These are also our feelings in Britain, and I should like to make some acknowledgment of these recent utterances of prominent American commercial men by trying to describe roughly the state of British policy at this moment in regard to such matters.

The resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference have been much discussed during the last two years. When they were written we had an alliance of eight nations, six of whom had suffered the immediate ravages of war. The world outside, including the United States with its vast resources, was neutral, and nominally, at any rate, the neutral world at the conclusion of peace would have sold its products where they would have fetched most money. To borrow the plain words of the recent Inter-Allied Labor Conference, all these vast resources would have gone to those who could pay most, not to those who would need most, so the Paris conference was a defensive agreement of those then engaged in the war to secure their own peoples against starvation and unemployment during the period of reconstruction, and to provide for the restoration of economic life of the ravaged territories of Belgium, Poland, Servia, France, and Italy.

These objects retain all their old importance. They are simple measures of self-preservation. It is, for example, still essential that we should forestall the aggressive efforts of the Central Powers to use their money to snatch on the morning after the war the raw materials needed for the reconstruction of the peoples in the western and eastern theaters of war whom they have themselves despoiled.

But while the essential needs of

ourselves and of the nations which are fighting with us the battle of liberty and justice remain unaltered, the alliance of eight has expanded into the association of twenty-four nations, of which President Wilson spoke in his recent address to the Red Cross. It is no longer a question of forming some narrow defensive alliance, but of laying down the economic principles of the association of nations, which is already in existence, and to membership of which we are committed.

What are these principles to be? The President has stated them in memorable words. On January 8 he advocated "the removal so far as possible of all economic barriers, and the establishment of an equality of trade among all the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." On December 4 he had already defined the qualifications for membership in this Association of Nations in words of wisdom and importance of which have been rendered doubly evident by all we know of the policy of domination, exploitation, and exclusiveness introduced by Germany into all her peace treaties, and forced by her upon her allies. In that speech he considered what would be the situation if the German people "should still, after the war was over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," and pointed out that it might then be impossible to admit them either "to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world peace" or "to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace."

To these declarations we give our warmest assent. But do these declarations necessary mean that we—the associated nations—are to have no protective tariffs and no international competition in trade after the war? No. Every one is agreed as to that. In the words of the program of the Inter-Allied Labor Conference, "the right of each nation to the defense of its own economic interests, and, in face of the world shortage hereinafter mentioned, to the conservation of a sufficiency of foodstuffs and materials, cannot be denied."

Each member of the Association of Nations may have to protect its citizens in one way or another after

the war, but our aim must be a comprehensive arrangement of liberal intercourse with all members of the Association by which each one of us, while preserving his own national security, may contribute to meet the needs and aid in the development of his fellow-members. Nor, of course, can our arrangement for mutual assistance exclude all all competition, though we are most anxious that co-operation should be the keynote of our commercial relations. Our feelings in this matter cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. James A. Farrell to the Foreign Trade Council, namely: "The sacrifices that are being cheerfully endured today by those engaged in foreign commerce in the necessary curtailment of their business through the conservation of shipping are an earnest of the elevation of method and of purpose which will control the conduct of our external trade in the future."

There is but one obstacle to this economic Association of Nations. That obstacle is Germany—the Germany described by President Wilson in the words which I have already quoted—a Germany living "under ambitious and intriguing masters." You have seen the provisions of her commercial treaties in the East, and with all the groups of peoples from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. Her economic policy towards these groups is absolutely contrary to our principles. That policy began by systematic and lawless plundering in Poland, in the Ukraine, and elsewhere. Now everywhere she has legalized this blunder by placing the weaker nations under onerous commercial tribute to herself. On Lithuania she has imposed her coinage. From Rumania and the Ukraine she has exacted a guarantee of supplies irrespective of their own needs, and at flagrantly unjust rates of compensation. She has appropriated the natural resources of Rumania in the form of a lease to German corporations. On Russia, Finland and the Ukraine she has imposed unfair and one-sided tariff arrangements. The people of Finland, in fact, find now that their liberties have been bartered away in an agreement signed secretly in Berlin, and it is actually being proposed that thousands of Finns should be deported to work for German masters.

Having established control over the Dardanelles and the Baltic, Ger-

many has now brought under her own control the third great highway of European trade—the Danube—by destroying the International Commission which had long become an established organ of European polity, and now, in order that there may not be any mistake as to the significance of these acts, her Foreign Minister has declared that this Rumania treaty in particular will be made the precedent and foundation for the economic terms to be demanded by the Central Powers at the general peace. The significance of this declaration is evident from Kuehlmann's own words, that "the damages Rumania will have to pay will amount to a very considerable sum in the long run, sums which perhaps do not very substantially differ from that which might presumably have been obtained by officially demanding a war indemnity."

Economic independence and free choice are the last things which Germany will ever allow to the peoples within her reach. So long as this is the policy of Germany how can we admit her to membership in the Free Association of Nations to which we already belong? Before she can claim rights for herself she must convince us that she acknowledges and will respect the rights of others. Before we can offer her any participation in our resources she must release her victims from the economic slavery that she has imposed upon them. While the war continues we must take as measures of war all the steps required to destroy the economic basis of her military effort.

When peace is restored the place of Germany in the commonwealth of nations will be determined by the test established by President Wilson. If she abandons her old ways and her restless and aggressive policy, if she ceases to use economic policies as a preparation for further war, we shall not be slow to recognize the change. The sacrifices for which this war has called are too great and too bitter to permit of our neglecting the President's warning that a complete change of mind and purpose in her government are the necessary preliminaries to her admission to participation in our economic partnerships.

Neither the United States nor the British Empire has pursued or will pursue any selfish policy. The pre-

(Continued on Page 10.)

COTTON GOODS PRICES.

The following is a list of maximum prices announced up to Sept. 5 by the War Industries Board:

PRINT CLOTHS.			
Plain.	36-inch.	Average	Price per
		Yarn	Yard
36	-in. 20x12	23.25	34.6
36	-in. 20x14	22.00	34.8
36	-in. 26x22	15.80	35.2
36	-in. 28x24	15.00	36.2
36	-in. 32x24	13.50	35.1
36	-in. 32x28	12.00	33.4
36	-in. 36x32	11.50	36.3
36	-in. 36x32	11.20	35.4
36	-in. 36x32	10.50	33.2
36	-in. 40x32	10.20	34.1
36	-in. 40x36	9.65	34.1
36	-in. 44x36	9.20	34.1
36	-in. 40x40	9.20	34.1
36	-in. 44x40	8.50	33.2
36	-in. 44x44	8.10	33.1
36	-in. 48x40	8.10	33.1
36	-in. 48x44	7.75	33.1
36	-in. 44x44	8.40	34.3
36 1/2	-in. 8x8	40.00	30.1
36 1/2	-in. 16x8	39.00	33.9
Plain more than 36-inch.			
37	-in. 40x36	9.38	34.1
37	-in. 48x48	7.15	33.7
38	-in. 56x44	6.75	33.1
38 1/2	-in. 44x36	8.50	33.8
38 1/2	-in. 44x44	7.65	33.4
38 1/2	-in. 48x48	7.15	33.1
38 1/2	-in. 52x40	7.30	33.4
38 1/2	-in. 60x52	6.00	33.4
38 1/2	-in. 64x56	5.50	32.8
39	-in. 40x32	9.80	33.5
39	-in. 40x32	9.20	33.3
39	-in. 72x80	4.50	34.4
40	-in. 32x28	10.80	33.5
40	-in. 40x32	9.10	33.8
40	-in. 48x48	7.00	34.7
40	-in. 56x44	6.60	34.1
40	-in. 56x56	6.00	34.7
40	-in. 64x64	5.10	33.7
42	-in. 32x28	10.50	34.2
42	-in. 44x40	7.50	34.1
42	-in. 33x44	7.00	33.4
42	-in. 48x48	6.70	34.9
43	-in. 40x32	8.25	33.0
43	-in. 56x48	5.85	33.8
43	-in. 56x52	5.60	33.6
44	-in. 36x32	8.50	32.8
44	-in. 64x60	4.65	32.7
44	-in. 64x64	4.50	32.7
Plain less than 36-inch construction.			
25	-in. 40x32	14.75	34.3
25	-in. 40x36	14.00	34.3
25	-in. 40x36	13.25	32.5
25	-in. 44x44	10.26	29.1
25	-in. 52x44	11.00	34.1
27	-in. 44x44	9.50	29.1
27	-in. 56x52	9.00	33.9
27	-in. 56x44	9.75	34.0
27	-in. 64x56	7.85	32.8
28	-in. 40x28	13.50	33.1
28	-in. 65x56	7.50	32.5
28	-in. 65x60	7.30	32.7
28	-in. 64x64	7.00	32.4
29	-in. 48x48	9.70	34.8
31 1/2	-in. 56x40	8.45	33.0
32	-in. 32x28	13.50	33.5
32	-in. 48x48	8.80	34.9
32	-in. 48x48	8.50	33.7
34	-in. 44x40	9.40	34.6
34	-in. 48x48	8.00	33.7
34	-in. 64x60	6.00	32.7
32	-in. 64x60	6.50	33.3
56x44	25	-in. 10.55	
56x56	27	-in. 8.70	
56x52	27	-in. 9.00	
64x60	27	-in. 7.60	
56x52	31 1/2	-in. 7.50	
48x48	31 1/2	-in. 8.70	
64x60	32	-in. 6.20	
22x18	36	-in. 19.00	
20x16	36	-in. 21.00	
32x28	36	-in. 13.00	
24x20	36	-in. 17.00	
32x28	36	-in. 11.30	
44x40	38 1/2	-in. 8.20	

48x48	38 1/2	-in. 7.15	
56x44	39	-in. 6.60	12 1/2
60x48	38 1/2	-in. 6.25	13 1/2
64x60	38 1/2	-in. 5.35	15 1/2
68x72	39	-in. 4.75	18
72x76	39	-in. 4.25	19 1/2
80x80	39	-in. 4.00	21 1/2
80x88	39	-in. 5.00	22
72x68	39	-in. 6.00	18 1/2
80x76	39	-in. 6.00	19 3-16
96x92	39	-in. 5.25	24
96x100	39	-in. 5.00	25 1/2
96-104	39	-in. 4.95	26
72x60	40	-in. 9.00	15 1/2
80x72	40	-in. 7.70	18 1/2
52x40	40	-in. 7.25	11 1/2
48x48	44	-in. 6.40	13 1/2
44x40	44	-in. 7.25	11 1/2
SHEETINGS			
40x40	34	-in. 6.00	11 1/2
44x40	36	-in. 6.15	12
40x40	36	-in. 6.00	11 1/2
48x48	36	-in. 5.00	14 1/2
48x48	31	-in. 5.00	18 1/2
44x40	40	-in. 5.00	14 1/2
48x40	36	-in. 5.50	13 1/2
48x52	36	-in. 4.70	15 1/2
48x52	36	-in. 4.50	15 1/2
44x40	40	-in. 4.25	17 1/2
56x60	36	-in. 4.00	16 1/2
48x52	36	-in. 4.00	16 1/2
PLAIN SHEETINGS			
40	-in. 2.50	48x48	22 1/2
40	-in. 2.70	48x48	22 1/2
40	-in. 2.35	48x48	25
32	-in. 6.25	40x40	11 1/2
36	-in. 5.00	64x64	16
31	-in. 4.50	44x44	14 1/2
WIDE SHEETINGS			
The Government maximum price is 80 cents per pound net cash f.o.b. mill.			
This price, divided by the weight of the brown, and 10-4 bleached, divided by the weight of 10-4 brown will give the yardage price of 10-4 brown and 9-4 bleached, and so on through the various widths.			
FILLING SATEENS			
		Price	Per Yd.
		Cents	
26 1/2	-in. 64x72	6.85	12 29-32
28	-in. 64x88	5.85	15 1/2
31	-in. 72x120	4.00	22 5-32
31 1/2	-in. 64x88	5.50	16 5-16
35	-in. 64x72	5.50	16 3-16
35	-in. 64x80	5.25	17 3-32
35	-in. 64x104	4.65	20 1-32
35	-in. 64x112	3.75	23 1/2
36	-in. 64x80	5.10	17 15-32
36	-in. 64x88	4.65	18 15-32
36	-in. 64x96	4.50	20 1-16
37 1/2	-in. 64x72	5.25	17
37 1/2	-in. 64x80	5.00	18 1-16
37 1/2	-in. 64x88	4.70	19 1/2
37 1/2	-in. 64x96	4.25	21 3-16
37 1/2	-in. 64x104	4.00	22 1/2
37 1/2	-in. 64x112	4.15	22 17-32
37 1/2	-in. 64x112	3.90	23 5-16
39	-in. 64x80	4.75	18 1/2
39	-in. 64x88	4.50	20
39	-in. 64x104	4.20	22
39	-in. 64x104	4.00	22 1/2
39	-in. 64x112	4.00	23 5-16
39	-in. 64x112	3.75	24 1/2
39	-in. 64x124	3.80	24 1/2
FINE COMBED YARN FABRICS.			
		Cents.	
40	-in. 84x80	10.50	28
30	-in. 76x72	12.00	16 1/2
28	-in. 68x64	13.25	13 1/2
34	-in. 64x72	6.40	21

29	-in. 64x72	7.50	18
40	-in. 72x68	9.50	20 1/2
40	-in. 76x72	9.00	21 1/2
40	-in. 88x80	8.50	25
40	-in. 96x100	7.00	26
30	-in. 88x80	11.35	18 1/2
34	-in. 72x100	7.00	24
36	-in. 28x24	21.00	7
THREE LEAF WIDE DRILLS			
		Govt. Price	
40	2.40	68x40	25 1/2
52	1.90	68x40	32 1/2
58	1.60	68x40	34 1/2
59	1.35	68x40	33 1/2
FOUR LEAF WIDE TWILLS			
59	1.76	76x44	35 1/2
DRILLS			
68x40	40	-in. 3.96	18
68x40	37	-in. 3.95	17 1/2
68x40	37	-in. 3.75	18
68x40	37	-in. 3.50	19 1/2
68x40	37	-in. 3.25	20 1/2
68x40	30	-in. 3.25	18 1/2
68x40	30	-in. 3.00	19 1/2
71x46	30	-in. 2.85	21
72x60	30	-in. 2.50	24 1/2
70x52	30	-in. 2.50	23 1/2
68x48	30	-in. 2.50	22
68x40	37	-in. 2.65	23
68x40	37	-in. 2.35	25
66x56	36	-in. 2.28	26 1/2
PART WASTE OSNABURGS			
20	30	-in. 7	22 1/2
17	30	-in. 8	25 1/2
29 1/2	-in. 3.33	OE. 34x34	16 1/2
ENAMELING DUCK			
51 1/2	1.35	84x30	61
88	2.00	84x30	62
46 1/2	1.44	84x30	61
66 1/2		84x30	63
61		84x30	62
72		84x30	64
(All of above on 61 cents basis.)			
29	-in. 8-ounce, 76-28 flat, single filling, 54 cents basis.		
29	-in. 2.00-ounce, 84 and over by 28 single filling, 55 cents basis.		
29	-in. 8-ounce, 76x28 twisted filling, 55 cents basis.		
29	-in. 8-ounce, 84 and over by 28 twisted filling, 55 cents basis.		
SHELTER TENT DUCK			
35	-in. 1.95 yard 62-62		78.9 lb.
35	-in. 8 1/4 oz., 54x56		75 lb.
REGULAR HOSE AND BELTING DUCK			
		Cents	
		Pound	
12 to 36	ounce.....	58	
10	ounce hose duck.....	59	
GINGHAMS			
Division No. 1			
Toile du Nord, Amoskeag A F C, Bates Seersucker, Glenkirk Zephyrs, Red Seal Zephyrs—Maximum price, the equivalent of .2328 cents per yard, net cash at mill.			
Division No. 3			
Amoskeag Utility, York Dress Gingham, Red Rose Lancaster, Appleweb Gingham—Maximum price, the equivalent of .2134 cents per yard, net cash at mill.			
Division No. 5			
Amoskeag 19000, Berwick Chambray, Kilburne Gingham, Yomac Gingham, White Pine Cheviot, Essex Chambray—Maximum price, the equivalent of .2328 cents per yard, net cash at mill.			
Division No. 7			
Amoskeag Staples, Lancaster Staples—Maximum price, the equivalent of .1892 cents per yard, net cash at mill.			
HEAVY CHAMBRAYS, CHEVIOTS, COTTON PLAIDS AND KINDRED COLORED FABRICS			
CLASS 1—Lakewood 25-in., 6.10 Plaids at 15 1/2 cents, terms 2-10—60 extra—delivery at mill—no freight (which figures net to mill \$0.1508 1/2)			
CLASS 2—Riverside 27-in., 4.60 Plaids at 20 1/2 cents, terms 2-10—60 extra, delivery at mill—no freight (which figures net to mill \$0.1988 1/2)			
CLASS 3—Pilot Junior Shirting, 28-in., 4.30 Chambrays, at 22 cents, terms 2-10			

—60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill \$0.2134).

CLASS 4—Massachusetts 26-in., 3.00 Suitings, at 29 cents, terms 2-10—60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill \$0.2813)

CLASS 5—Otis Indigo Checks—30 No. 3.50 Checks at 28 cents, terms 2-10—60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill \$0.2716).

CLASS 6—Massachusetts K. E. C., 32-in., 3.10 shirting, at 31 cents, terms 2-10—60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill \$0.3007).

DENIMS

Division No. 1

Standard Otis No. 2.20 White Back Denim, Indigo. Price suggested \$0.3750 per yard, terms 2-10—60 days dating, delivery at mill, no freight allowance (which figures to the mill \$0.3638 per yard).

Comprising this Division are all White Back Indigo Blue Denims.

Differential suggested as follows:

8-oz. 1 cent lb. less than 2.20

8-oz. 1 cent lb. less than 2.20

2.40-2.50 incl.—1 1/2 cents pound more than 2.20.

2.55-2.50 incl.—3 cents per pound more than 2.20.

3.00 and lighter—4 cents pound more than 2.20.

Division No. 2

Standard—Everett 2.45 Denim Indigo.

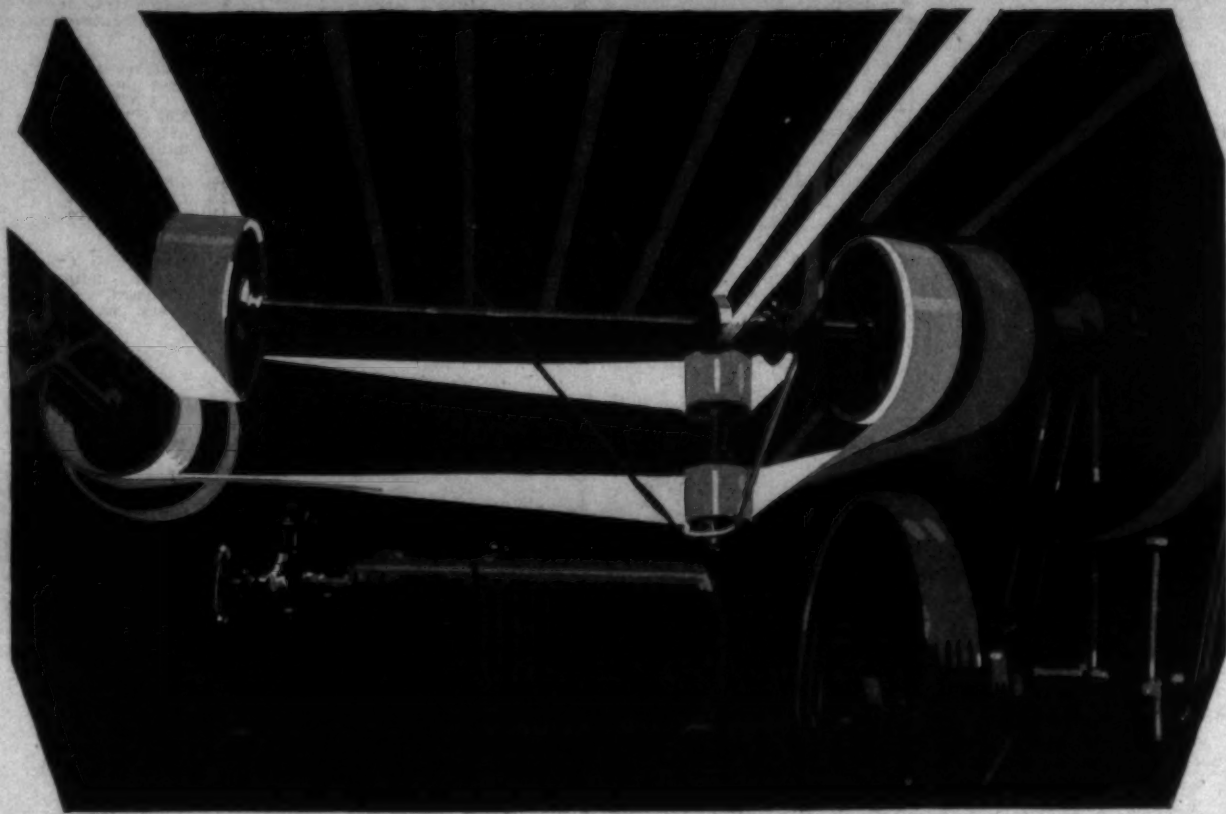
Price suggested \$0.33 1/2 per yard, terms 2-10—60 days dating delivery at mill, no freight allowance (which figures net to mill \$0.32617).

Comprising this Division are all Double and Twist Construction Denims.

Division No. 3

Standard—Proximity \$0.31 2.40, Double and Twist Indigo Denim. Price suggested \$0.3350 per yard. Terms 2-10—60 days dating delivery at mill, no freight allowance (which figures net to the mill \$0.3250 per yard).

Differentials suggested as follows:



A "mule drive" tells the truth about a belt

A mule or elevation drive quickly tells whether a belt is first quality or not.

The constant twisting of the leather—first one way then the other, soon wrecks the belt that is not of center stock and securely cemented together.

The performance of "Monarch" Leather Belting on such drives is the best indication that it is well balanced and of first quality. It also shows the bull dog tenacity of Monarch! Leather Belting Cement.

For hard drives—try "Monarch"!

"MONARCH"

LEATHER BELTING

THE BRADFORD BELTING COMPANY

200 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

A complete stock of "Monarch" Belting carried at our Southern branch, 617 Pendleton St., Greenville, S. C.

May Have to Eliminate Many Bleached Goods Numbers.

Washington.—The outlook for bleached goods is becoming worse all of the time, judging from discussion that has been heard here. It is evident that, because of the Government needs, many bleached goods numbers will have to be eliminated and the production decreased as much as possible.

This matter was all brought out at a recent meeting held here in the office of Spencer Turner. Many prominent men were present including J. W. Scott, textile director, Dr. Cushing of the Conservation Section of the War Industries Board, Dr. Carroll, of the board, in charge of procuring the necessary amount of chemicals for the Government. The finishers were represented at the meeting by A. C. Imbrie, of the United States Finishing Company, representing the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics and, among others, by Mr. Lyon of the United States Finishing Company.

This meeting was of more than ordinary interest because it was called practically for the purpose of warning the finishers of the seriousness of the situation with regard to caustic soda and chlorine and dry bleach—and to try to find some solution of the problem.

It was made known that, by November 1, the Government will take over 40 per cent of all caustic soda in the country and that consumers will be cut down pro rata. It was also emphasized that manufacturers of caustic soda have already agreed to accept only business subject to deliveries allowed by the War Industries Board. Interesting figures were given out. Of the total production of 450,000 tons, from 15,000 to 18,000 tons have been used by the piece goods finishing consumers. When cut down 40 per cent, there is expected to be only about 18,000 tons available for all textiles, a large part of which will be used for yarns and thread concerns.

The seriousness of the situation can be realized when it is known that, at the meeting in question, it was suggested that mercerizing for the civilian trade be eliminated entirely for the present. However, it was pointed out that there were some who depended entirely on this and that they would suffer from such action. It is understood that Mr. Imbrie urged that the best plan

was to let each individual work out his own conservation as he could best do it.

The situation with regard to chlorine and bleaching power is more serious than that of the caustic soda. The Government needs 6,000 tons a month, which is said to be over 60 per cent of the total production in this country—and this requirement is expected to increase. There is a great shortage of all chlorine that the Government has not already taken over chlorine is because it has not had the facilities for handling it. Mr. Imbrie figured that the cotton cloth finishing plants consumed yearly about 821,000 pounds of liquid chlorine and 6,500,000 pounds of bleaching powder. These figures represent the consumption of about 85 per cent of all the cotton finishing concerns. Probably, it will be necessary to eliminate the use of dry bleach for all non-Government work.

The situation with regard to liquid chlorine is not so acute as with the dry bleach, but it is getting worse. A suggestion was made that bleaching from salt and other methods be tried, but these are not taken seriously.

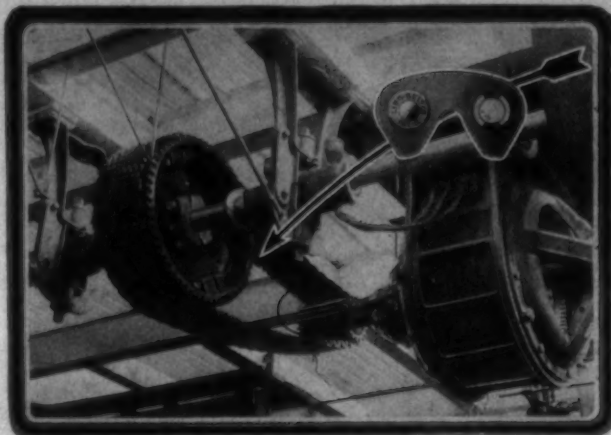
It is the belief that, in spite of the seriousness of the situation, the War Industries Board will not think of starting propaganda to induce the public not to buy bleached goods, except as a last measure, because of the fact that concerns with stock on hand would suffer. It was intimated that some lines of bleached goods might well be cut out and that the finishers and the converters ought to get together on this.

There was nothing definite as a result of this meeting. Mr. Imbrie will get in touch with the yarn and thread houses and get figures regarding consumption during the past year of caustic in mercerizing.

It was made clear that the curtailment project would apply only to non-Government work and that consumers will continue to get their requirements for Government work, although efforts are being made to make the latter as small as possible.

After the clock struck eleven the peevish father strode to the top of the stairs and called down: "Mabel, doesn't that young man know how to say 'goodnight'?"

"Does he?" echoed Mabel from the darkened hallway. "Well, I should say he does."—Ex.



Lineshaft Drives

IF EVERY mill, factory and shop in the United States had this 98% efficient drive instead of power-wasting, slipping, leather belt drives, think how much their production would increase.

And increased production is just what our country needs today. Heed this statement. Write for our 128 page Data Book No. 125 and figure out for yourself how Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives can turn your present power waste into profits.

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Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks
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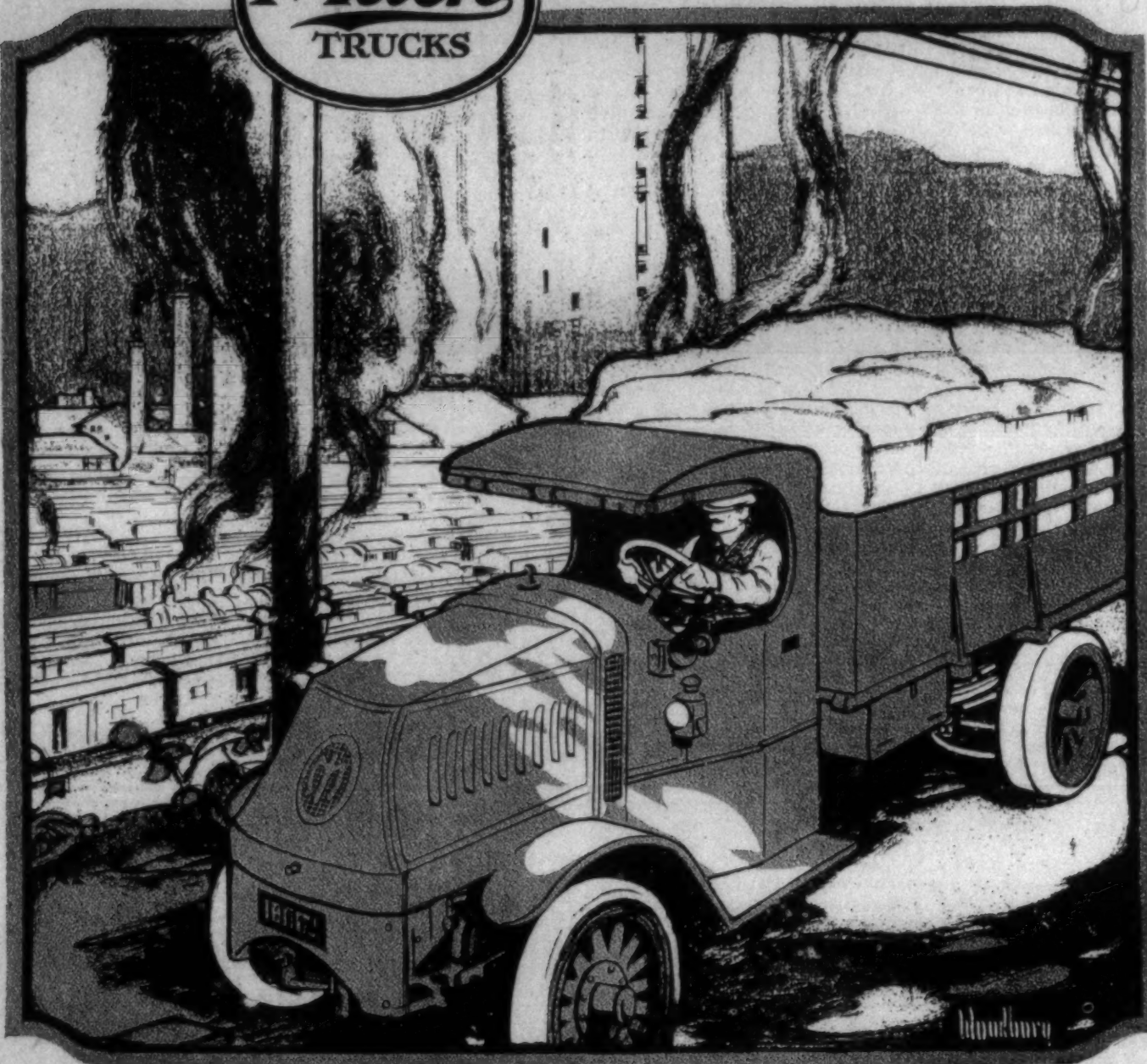
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THE most direct shipping route is not through clogged railway channels but by motor truck. In expediting hauling between neighboring and far-apart cities MACK Trucks are filling the deficiency in transportation.

They are tapping hitherto "betwixt and between" markets, and giving them the transporting facilities of regular trade centers.

The dependability of MACK Trucks, under severest road and load strain, admirably fits them for interurban carriers. They can be relied on to haul heavy loads seven days a week, if necessary. On this positive performance regular schedules can be maintained, definite dividends figured. MACK Trucks give maximum service at minimum expense. From 1 to 7½ tons capacity—trailers to 15 tons. Special bodies made for individual needs.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, NEW YORK
"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

Urge Farmers to Pick Cotton Early and Clean.

Washington, D. C.—Cotton producers throughout the cotton belt are urged by the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to pick their cotton as early and as clean as possible, under existing labor conditions, and to protect it properly from the weather after it is picked. This is in order that there may be no larger portion of low-grade cotton than absolutely necessary. Ginners also are urged to gin cotton as efficiently as possible, using cleaning devices when desirable.

Cotton picked late, says a statement by the bureau, in all probability will encounter rainy and damp weather and frost, which cause spotted, off-color, and low-grade cotton and often weaken the staple. There is a scarcity of high-grade cotton and a great demand for it.

A large part of the cotton carried over into the season of 1918-19 is of low grade, the bureau cotton specialists have found. Under normal conditions foreign trade furnishes outlets for cotton of low grades. As these outlets are largely closed by the war, such cotton sells at a price much lower in comparison with the price of middling cotton than is usual under normal conditions.

On the other hand, there has been created an abnormal demand for cotton of the better grades with a resulting scarcity of such cotton. The Government under war conditions is using large quantities of cotton goods and many mills are running entirely or in part on Government orders. Such mills, in order to make suitable fabrics for Government purposes under war conditions, are using the better grades of cotton. Our export trade at present also requires an unusually large proportion of high-grade cotton.

The abnormal demand for cotton of the better grades and the sub-normal demand for cotton of the lower grades has affected the stability of the cotton market and has resulted in extraordinarily wide price differences between the higher and lower grades.

Early and clean picking and the proper ginning and care of cotton not only will result to the individual producer's financial advantage, says the bureau's statement, but also will

help to stabilize the cotton market and thereby will be of very great benefit to the trade and to the entire country during the present emergency.

Can Save Much Coal for Factory Purposes.

It has been found possible to effect a material saving in the amount of coal used for producing power and light in factories, says a letter from the United States Fuel Administration. Figures obtained where the plan has been put into effect show a saving of from 11 to 34 per cent by economies in lighting, rearrangement of machines and shafting, elevator service, rearrangement of shift, keeping rooms at an even temperature, wrapping steam pipes, etc. These were effected without decreasing output and practically without expenditure.

In each of these factories a power committee was established, selected among foremen, watchmen and other employees based on ability, alertness and geographical location on the property. An executive committee is usually taken from the power committee and should include a company official as factory fuel administrator, also the factory manager, master mechanic, superintendent, electrician, millwright and chief engineer.

The executive committee prepares report blanks for various departments and, provides talks on power economy to be given once a week. Typical illustrations are given of the possible wastes of power, including the use of unnecessary lights; use of lamps of too high candle-power; elimination of carbon lamps; elimination of arc lamps and substitution of nitrogen filled lamps; restriction of sunlight due to dirty windows; operation of motors when machinery is idle; excessive sparking, heating or erratic speed of motors; proper alignment of shafting; grouping of machines so as to operate motors or engines as nearly loaded as possible, and the staggering of operations so as to maintain as flat a load curve as possible. By study of this load curve, valuable results have been accomplished in Massachusetts. It has been found possible to shut down generating units hitherto in continuous operation to take care of peaks. There is a shortage of power in all of the

war industry centers; so this flattening of load curves is becoming a vital necessity from the standpoint of minimizing the demand on the central stations as well as to save fuel.

Common faults needing attention are: Slipping belts, dry bearings, overheated and underheated parts of plant, excessive drafts due to lack of proper protection about doors, windows, elevator and stair areas; reduction of elevator service or application of the skip-stop to elevator service; testing out of power circuits for relationship of capacity to load carried and paralleling power circuits.

Inventor of Northrop Loom Now Growing Dates.

The July issue of Cotton Chats publishes the following interesting letter:

Indio, Calif., July 14, 1918.

Mr. Frank J. Dutcher,
President Draper Corporation,
Hopedale, Mass.

Dear Mr. Dutcher:—

I would like to have my contract arranged on the basis of running for the balance of my life. It gives me pleasure to know that you and the directors have such a kindly feeling toward me. I received your letter a few days ago, but as I was going to Los Angeles in a short time to see my doctor I thought I would wait and tell you what he said, so I went yesterday, and after a thorough examination he pronounced me all right.

Now answering your question as to what I am doing. I am growing figs and dates. Am paying most of my attention to dates, which is a new industry for America, and I find it very interesting fruit to grow and get ready for the market. These dates are shipped mostly in strawberry baskets. I am taking out a patent for a cover for these baskets. Among the mills now using this

When the dates are picked and brought to the packing house they are all covered with dust. I am taking out a patent for a machine to clean them, but the most important machine I have made is a machine for taking the seed out of the dates. About one-quarter of the dates we grow are not packed on account of some slight imperfection, so they are fed to the hogs. These can be bought for about 10 cents per pound; running them through my machine makes them worth at least 25 cents. Uncle Sam wants me to sell him a hundred tons to feed the boys on the front.

I have other machines on the way for putting this food candy on the market. When the new crop comes I will send you a sample.

I think you will be surprised when I tell you that I have been a director in our bank for several years. Also high school trustee and on several other boards.

In looking back over the last 35 years of my life I feel that I owe all I am and have, and the people who have been and will be benefited by my inventions, to the Draper Corporation.

Sincerely yours,
James H. Northrop.

Wm. Firth Doing Large Business.

Wm. Firth of Boston, Mass., advises that a very large business is being done in the Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning System. Since the introduction of their Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning System from Central Station a little over a year ago that it has already been adopted by a large list of mills and the systems sold cover 3,695 cards. During the month of August this year their sales have amounted to systems covering 1,599 cards, and most of the orders taken during August were repeat orders.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

MAKE EVERY CAR OF COAL LAST LONGER

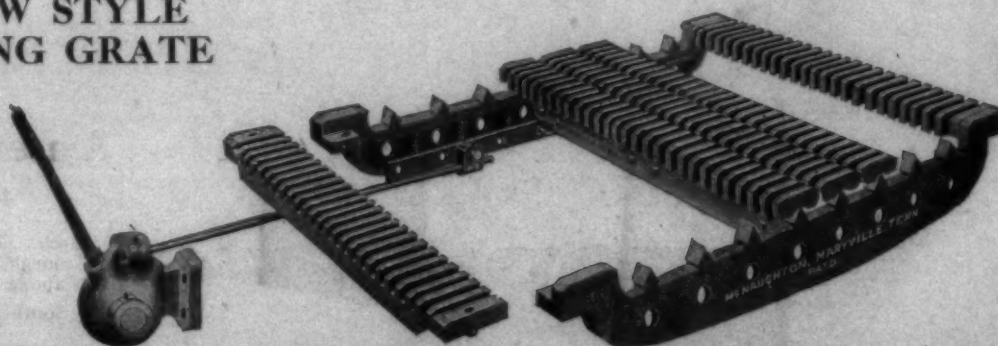
McNAUGHTON NEW STYLE SECTIONAL SHAKING GRATE

is a Brilliant Labor and Fuel Saver

Manufactured by the concern having the largest and best equipped exclusive grate bar plant in America, built up by its method of giving results.

It saves coal because it gives better combustion and because the fireman just naturally does his work so much better and easier with the use of it.

McNaughton Manufacturing Co.
MARYVILLE, TENN.



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

system are: Grant Yarn Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; Parraic Cotton Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Holmes Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Gosnold Mills Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Granite Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Everett Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; Saxony Worsted Mills, Newton, Mass.; Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.; Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Lanett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga.; Langdale Mills, Langdale, Ala.; Meritts Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.; American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.; Pelham Mfg. Co., Pelham, Ga.; Kincaid Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.; Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Roberdel Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.; Roberdel Mfg. Co. No. 1 Mill, Rockingham, N. C.; Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.; Shawmut Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Kilburn Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; American Printing Co., Fall River, Mass.; Easley Cotton Mills, No. 1, Easley, S. C.; Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.; Willimantic Mills, Willimantic, Conn.; Nashua Mfg. Co., Nashua, N. H.; Texas Cotton Mills Co., McKinney, Tenn.; Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

J. Leon Hoffman, Landscape Architect.

J. Leon Hoffman, 103 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., has had long experience as a landscape architect and has done considerable work for cotton mills.

He takes special pride in the work

he performed for the Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., and the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C. He has also been employed by such mills as the Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala., and the Opelika Cotton Mills, Opelika, Ala.

He was associated with the landscape architect who built Corey, Ala., the second Gary for the United States Steel Corporation, besides several mining towns for coal companies, among which is Marvel, Ala., for the Roden Coal Company, also works for the Government, Southern Railway Company, and Georgia Railway and Power Company.

Among the private estates that he has planned are those of Asa Candler, Jr. (Coca-Cola manufacturer), Walter Candler (Central Bank & Trust Corp.), G. F. Willis (Tallac), J. G. Dodson (Dodson's Liver Tonic), E. M. Robinson, capitalist, etc., of Atlanta, Ga.

Jennings Cotton Mills.

Lumberton, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd.....General Supt.
B. L. Doby.....Superintendent
R. B. Rodgers.....Carder
Alex Dawkins.....Spinner
Clayton Singletary.....M. M.
C. T. Pate.....Night Carder

Tuckasee Manufacturing Co.

Mount Holly, N. C.

John L. Stamey.....Superintendent
P. L. Huffstickler.....Carder
Robert F. Lippard.....Spinner
Geo. H. Schronce.....Master Mechanic

ANNOUNCEMENT

We announce the publication of a new and complete catalogue containing various lines of Colors, Chemicals, Gums, Oils, and Tanning Materials that are of immediate interest to the consumer.

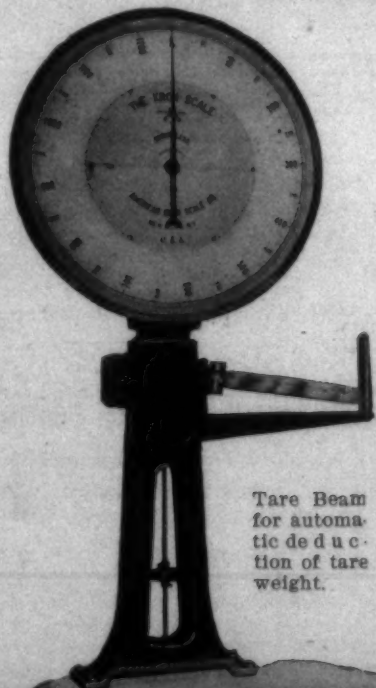
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Tare Beam for automatic deduction of tare weight.

Dormant Platform Type.

Utilize Every Working Moment

The increased demand upon production and the unprecedented shortage of labor make conservation of energy a vital necessity.

Conservation as expressed by Kron Scales means a saving in time and labor, the conserving of man power. For every moment of an employee's time is utilized. The instant the load is placed on the platform the exact weight is indicated on the dial. There's no waiting for the pointer to come to rest—there's no fussing with weights.

"Load and Look"

Kron Scales

AUTOMATIC

Made in U. S. A.

SPRINGLESS

All Metal Construction

weigh accurately in less than 1/5 the time of the old-fashioned beam scale. They require no mental or physical effort by the operator, so there's no chance for errors or guesswork.

In hundreds of textile mills and industrial plants of every description Kron Automatics are saving time and labor.

Made in types to meet every requirement. Any capacity.

Write for complete information.

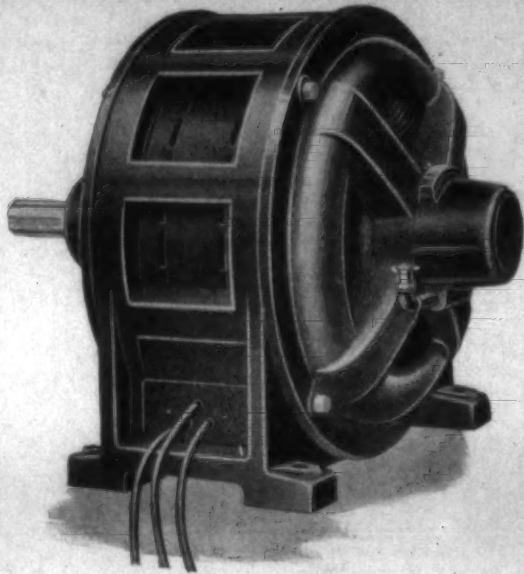
American Kron Scale Co.

434 East 53rd Street, New York

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For Quick Shipment

We have in stock, at the present time, for immediate acceptance, subject to prior sale, the following motors:

- 4—15 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volts.
- 2—25 H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volts.
- 1—5 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volts.
- 4—7½ H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 Volt.
- 1—7½ H.P., 1200 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 550 Volt.
- 1—5 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 Volt.

The motors listed below will be ready for shipment as follows:

- 5—15 H.P., 900 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt, 1 week.
- 3—15 H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt, 2 weeks.
- 40—20 H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt, 2 weeks.
- 5—7½ H.P., 1800 R.P.M., 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, 220 or 440 Volt, 3 weeks.

Howell Electric Motors Company
GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

MAXIMUM YARN PRICES

Carded Warp Twist Single Yarn.		
Grades of Cotton		
Count.	Than Middling	Strict to Good Middling
8 and below	Upland Cotton Cents.	Cotton Cents.
10	57½	60½
12	58	61½
13	59½	62
14	60	62½
16	61½	64
18	63	65½
20	64½	67
22	66½	69
23	67½	70
24	68½	71
26	70½	73
28	72½	75
30	74½	77
32	77½	80
34	80½	83
35	82	84½
36	83½	86

Carded Warp Twist Single Yarn.		
(Cotton, strict to good middling grade—Staple, 1 1-16 to 1½ inch.)		
36	\$0.90	
38	.92	
40	.94	
42	.96	
44	.98	
46	1.00	
48	1.02	
50	1.04	

Carded Twist 2 to 7-Ply		
Grades of Cotton		
Count.	Middling Upland Cotton Cents.	Strict to Good Middling Cotton Cents.
8 and below	58½	61
10	59	61½
12	60½	63
13	61	63½
14	61½	64
16	63½	66
18	65	67½
20	66½	69
22	69	71½
23	70	72½
24	71	73½
26	73	75½
28	75	77½
30	77	79½
32	80	82½
34	83	85½
35	84½	87
36	86	88½

Ply Yarns, strict to good middling cotton, staple not less than 1 1-16 and not over 1½ inch:		
36	\$1.01½	
38	1.04	
40	1.06½	
42	1.09	
44	1.11½	
46	1.14	
48	1.16½	
50	1.19	

The above are maximum prices for commercial skeins, tubes, cones, and section beams of standard put up. For ball or chain warps, one cent per pound extra will be added.

Carded Hosiery and Knitting Yarns.

Single Yarns.		
Count.	White Cotton Cents.	Strict to Good Middling 1 1-16 to 1½ Staple Cotton Cents.
10 and below	61	65
12	62	66
14	63	67
16	64½	68½
18	66	70
20	67½	71½
22	69½	73½
24	71½	75½
26	73½	77½
28	75½	79½
30	77½	81½
32		83½
34		85½
36		87½
38		89½
40		91½

Ply Hosiery and Knitting Yarns.

Single Yarns.		
Count.	White Cotton Cents.	Strict to Good Middling 1 1-16 to 1½ Staple Cotton Cents.
10 and below	66	70
12	67½	71½
14	69	73
16	71	75
18	73	77
20	75	79
22	77½	81½
24	80	84
26	82½	86½
28	85	89
30	87½	91½
32		94
34		96½
36		99
38		\$1.01½

40	1.04
2 per cent allowance for cones.		
Combed Cotton Single Yarns.		
(Strict to good middling cotton)		
Not 11-16		
Count:	Over to	1½ to 1¾ to
10 and below	11-16	1½ to 1¾ to
12	76	81
14	77	82
16	78	83
18	79½	84½
20	81	86
22	82½	87½
24	84	89
26	85½	90½
28	87½	92½
30	89½	94½
32	91½	96½
34		1.01½
36		1.02½
38		1.04
40		1.05½
42		1.07½
44		1.09½
46		1.11½
48		1.13½
50		1.15½
52		1.17½
54		1.19½
56		1.21½
58		1.23½
60		1.25½
62		1.27½
64		1.29½
66		1.31½
68		1.33½
70		1.35½
72		1.37½
74		1.39½
76		1.41½
78		1.43½
80		1.45½
82		1.47½
84		1.49
86		1.51
88		1.53
90		1.55
92		1.57
94		1.59
96		1.61
98		1.63
100		1.65
102		1.67
104		1.69
106		1.71
108		1.73
110		1.75
112		1.77
114		1.79
116		1.81
118		1.83
120		1.85
122		1.87
124		1.89
126		1.91
128		1.93
130		1.95
132		1.97
134		1.99
136		2.01
138		2.03
140		2.05
142		2.07
144		2.09
146		2.11
148		2.13
150		2.15
152		2.17
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156		2.21
158		2.23
160		2.25
162		2.27
164		2.29
166		2.31
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170		2.35
172		2.37
174		2.39
176		2.41
178		2.43
180		2.45
182		2.47
184		2.49
186		2.51
188		2.53
190		2.55
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194		2.59
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204		2.69
206		2.71
208		2.73
210		2.75
212		2.77
214		2.79
216		2.81
218		2.83
220		2.85
222		2.87
224		2.89
226		2.91
228		2.93
230		2.95
232		2.97
234		2.99
236		3.01
238		3.03
240		3.05
242		3.07
244		3.09
246		3.11
248		3.13
250		3.15
252		3.17
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256		3.21
258		3.23
260		3.25
262		3.27
264		3.29
266		3.31
268		3.33
270		3.35
272		3.37
274		3.39
276		3.41
278		3.43
280		3.45
282		3.47
284		3.49
286		3.51
288		3.53
290		3.55
292		3.57
294		3.59
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298		3.63
300		3.65
302		3.67
304		3.69
306		3.71
308		3.73
310		3.75
312		3.77
314		3.79
316		3.81
318		3.83
320		3.85
322		3.87
324		3.89
326		3.91
328		3.93
330		3.95
332		3.97
334		3.99
336		4.01
338		4.03
340		4.05
342		4.07
344		4.09
346		4.11
348		4.13
350		4.15
352		4.17
354		4.19
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366		4.31
368		4.33
370		4.35
372		4.37
374		4.39
376		4.41
378		4.43
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DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES**Du Pont American Industries Exhibit**

We extend a cordial invitation to our friends in the textile industry to visit the Du Pont American Industries exhibit at the Fourth Annual Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, the week of September 23rd. The exhibit, which will occupy booths 7, 8 and 9 on the first floor will contain an interesting and instructive display of over 300 products manufactured by the various Du Pont American Industries in the following lines:

EXPLOSIVES

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company

PYROXYLIN and COAL TAR CHEMICALS

Du Pont Chemical Works

LEATHER SUBSTITUTES

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company

IVORY PY-RA-LIN and CHALLENGE COLLARS

The Arlington Works

PAINTS, PIGMENTS, ACIDS and CHEMICALS

The Harrison Works

COAL TAR DYESTUFFS

Du Pont Dye Works

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company

WILMINGTON

(Established 1802)

DELAWARE

DU PONT

Next Moves in Price Fixing.

The announcement of the War Industries Board to the effect that enough representative cotton fabrics have been priced to make it possible for the industry itself to establish prices on other goods shows that one phase of Government price fixing has been closed. One of the next moves will be to put a price on goods for the last quarter of the year.

The liberality of the Government in accepting prices recommended by the trade was not without a purpose. The Government will be protected against excess profits through the revenue act. It already has the power to commandeer products for its own use. It has now left the trade to so carry out the suggestions made for stabilizing the industry from mill to retailer that no serious and prolonged complaints shall come forth. If such complaints do come the War Industries Board may be expected to take more drastic action, and it rests with the trade to say what shall happen.

The question of putting a price on goods for the last quarter of the year would be easily answered if raw cotton had remained stable during the period in which prices were being named on different lines of cotton goods. Raw cotton has advanced 10 cents a pound in the interval, and it is now over 7 cents a pound higher than the basis on which the government asked the trade to begin price fixing. Compensation for the rise in cotton prices will be expected by cloth

manufacturers and yet it is by no means certain that it can be given safely at this time.

Process of Liquidation.

In naming a base price of 83c a pound on print cloths and 70c a pound on medium sheetings, and 60c a pound on heavy sheetings, it was known that the Government authorities were leaving a broad margin for profit open to the mills. The policy followed since that time on many other goods has been particularly liberal and guarantees to mills that they will not lose money if they exercise ordinary prudence in covering their cloth sales with cotton purchases.

One of the points the Government had in view in its first announcement to the trade was to give ample time in which those who had high priced merchandise in hand could liquidate without loss. The contention has been heard in many places that the Government has been over-liberal in this phase and it is certain that the losses sustained have not shocked the trade. The chief loss has been in the activity of trading and the shortening of the time during which mills were sold ahead. That has not been a loss, but a gain, when viewed from the standpoint of those merchants who have been urging more conservatism for several months past.

There are many men in trade who consider that they have lost money when they have been unable to gather in all the profits their sales showed on paper at different times. In this sense the loss to some factors has been substantial. Yet at

no time has there been any overwhelming offering of merchandise provoked by a financial necessity of realizing enough money to meet overdue bills. It is therefore assumed pretty generally throughout the trade that the Government did not cut as deeply into profits as some manufacturers and traders would have the general buyer of goods believe.

Stabilizing Cotton.

It was hoped rather than expected that the Government would be able to take some positive action in putting a price on cotton before this time so that when the October revision on cloth prices came about it might fairly represent a final relief from recurring anxiety to those who must in the nature of their business purchase cloths for long term contract delivery. It would have been possible, and perhaps politic for the Government to have named a price of 35c a pound on cotton for a two crop period had action been taken in a firm way when the price on the exchanges was under 27c a pound.

Regrets are hardly worth while in these days when the need for quick acceptance of conditions and quick adjustment to them are the great essentials of business movements. The next thing to be done is to present to the Southern cotton planter the necessity of accepting some price and if possible inducing the Government and the trade to enter into plans for guaranteeing the full purchase of the largest crop in order to protect the general financial position of the industry, and build a foundation for after war trade in

the staple this country controls. If a price can be placed on cotton, of 35c a pound, it may not be necessary to revise cloth prices again this year, and further time will be given for the liquidation of all high priced cotton goods stocks that were to be sold for the coming spring.

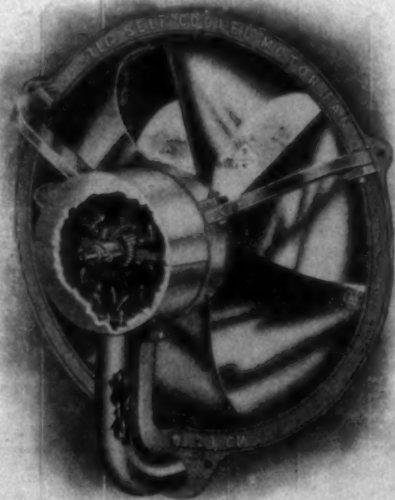
If there is no early possibility of pricing cotton in order to secure a more stable condition, it is believed essential in the trade that there shall be a further advance in the price of cotton goods, but more particularly those in which cotton cost predominates, such as in duck, sheetings, gray cloths, etc.

Standardizing Fabrics.

A move in the trade that will possibly come as a result of price fixing and further control of production will be the standardizing of fabrics. It was suggested several months ago by one of the leading jobbers of the country that domestic goods production and pricing could be simplified greatly if certain standard constructions were decided upon as essential in any stock and mills were encouraged to produce a given percentage of them while restrictions last. In this way a basis would be formed for pricing the goods from the mill right through to the consumer, showing each handler a given ratio of profit, and insuring to the consumer a supply of essential goods.

This would not preclude the production of other goods and if people were willing to pay higher prices for them they could do so. But a check would be placed upon

(Continued on page 17.)

SELF COOLED MOTOR PROPELLER FANS

SELF-COOLED FAN

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

FRAME—Flanges are liberally proportioned, protecting fan wheel and making a pleasing and durable installation possible.

SUPPORT ARMS—Form forged from machine steel, light, strong and non-breakable.

WHEEL—Steel spokes and rims electrically welded, blades stamped to template and electrically welded to spokes. Hub bored and reamed, making wheel perfectly true and running without vibration, insuring long life to bearings.

MOTOR RING—Securely bolted to arms. Motor is machined circular to template, which makes it practical to install motor and frame separately without disturbing alignment.

SELF-COOLED FEATURE—The only fan in the world on which the motor is protected, but cooled. These fans handle air at temperatures as high as 400 degrees F. safely. They also handle acids and moisture without fear of danger to motor. Motor is open for complete inspection by throwing back hood.

OILING SYSTEM—Bearings are connected by copper pipe so that both bearings are oiled from front. No danger, no chance to neglect back bearing.

ILG fans are easy to take care of; therefore they are taken care of.

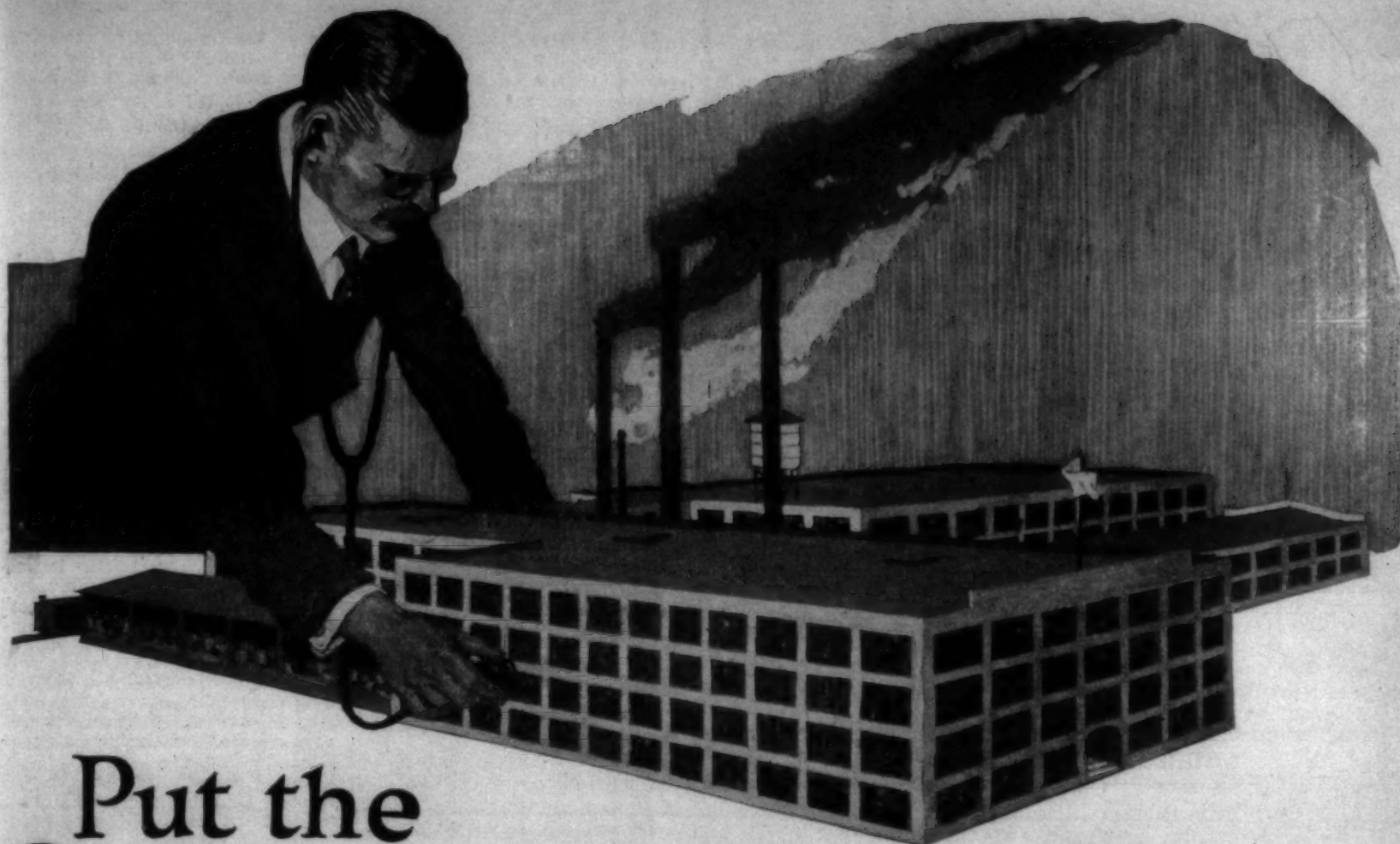
Ilg Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago, Ill.

Steam Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Trenton, N. J.

Condensers and Cooling Towers
Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company
Carteret, N. J.

J. R. PURSER
SALES ENGINEER
406 Commercial Bank Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Triplex and Deep Well Pumps
Rumsey Pump Co.
Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Fans and Blowers
Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.
Chicago, Ill.



Put the Stethoscope on your Plant

S-W Brighten-Up Mill White brightens dark factory workrooms—on factory walls it catches the sun and reflects it into dirt collecting spaces and corners. Once used these dark spaces are cleared out—workers are given better conditions and respond with better work and more of it. Like every other S-W Product, Brighten-Up Mill White is best for its specific purpose. In using it you are assured that each gallon contains the most of intelligence and ability that has been produced in the paint industry.

In the column at the right is listed the S-W Upkeep Family.

The plant is like the individual—it should be gone over twice each year for prevention of rust, rot, exposure, wear and waste just as the individual has a semi-yearly inspection of teeth, heart and lungs.

Each plant inventory should include a record of defects as well as effects. To guard against defects resulting from rust, rot, exposure, wear and waste many manufacturers are using the eighteen members of the S-W Upkeep Family. In this family is included every essential finish to keep the plant bright and the workers fit.

The Sherwin-Williams Company

807 Canal Road, Cleveland, O.

Branch Offices and Warehouses in all Important Cities.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

DYESTUFFS, COLORS, PIGMENTS, CHEMICALS, INSECTICIDES,

DISINFECTANTS, WOOD PRESERVATIVES



Sherwin-Williams Industrial Upkeep Products

1. S-W Brighten-Up Mill-White Enamel (Flat and Gloss)
2. S-W Standard Cottage Paints
3. Dado Enamels
4. Machinery Enamels
5. Aluminum Paint
6. Sprinkler Enamel
7. Conduit Paint
8. Salamander Smokestack Paint
9. Factory Coating
10. Pipe Enamels
11. Metal Protective Paints.
 - a. Metalastic
 - b. Galvanized Iron Primer
 - c. Reinforced Red Lead
12. Fence and Rough Building Paints
13. Concrete and Cement Paint
14. Concrete Floor Paint
15. Sash and Door Paint
16. Old Dutch Process White Lead
17. S-W Linseed Oil
18. Utility Varnishes

Each for its purpose is best.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By
Clark Publishing Company
 Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
 B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single Copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
 Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

The Price of Cotton.

There has been a complete change in the tendency of cotton prices within the past two months and instead of the prospective steady decline there has been a skyrocket advance.

The change has been brought about by the dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma which has caused the Department of Agriculture to reduce its estimate of the probable yield from 15,300,000 to 11,700,000 bales.

An exceedingly amusing feature of the change has been the attitude of the farmers on the question of price fixing. When cotton was steadily declining they became rabid advocates of price fixing and held meetings at which they argued the justice of that plan and several organizations set 27 cents as a fair price.

Now that cotton has advanced again the farmers and the demagogue senators and congressmen have received a change of heart and are demanding that no price be fixed.

Senator Smith said that the cotton manufacturers had fixed the price of their goods and were putting down cotton in order to increase their profits.

Following that line of argument the advance in the price of cotton is wiping out the profit of the mills and yet he is "whooping it up" for still higher prices.

We want the farmers to get good prices and to prosper, but we have

long noted that the words "fairness" and "fair play" are not in their dictionary.

The Bonus System.

During the past two years the "Bonus System" has come into very general use in Southern cotton mills and it has been hailed as a long needed means of securing full time work from those employees who inclined to work only three or four days per week.

Theoretically it is a fine plan, but we believe that the ultimate results are going to be anything but satisfactory, in fact, we fear that it is going to prove disastrous to the industry.

We are very closely in touch with men of all classes in the cotton mills of the South and it is not unusual for us to know more about the inner working of a cotton mill than the president or treasurer of that mill, for the mill people and especially the overseers write us freely, because they know that we never violate their confidence.

We have recently been impressed with the spirit of dissatisfaction and unrest that has been shown in spite of the increase in wages which has more than kept pace with the cost of living and we believe that the bonus system is very largely the cause.

When that system first went into effect it was a 10 or 15 per cent ad-

dition for full time work, but under the pressure of competition it has risen until many mills now pay 50 per cent and a few 66 2-3 per cent bonus for full time work.

A man works five days and then finds on the sixth day that through sickness of himself or his wife or because of circumstances over which he has no control, he has to be absent.

That one day's absence reduces his pay envelope one-third and often causes within him a feeling of resentment and dissatisfaction which is not good for any industry.

It is frequently the case that such a man has a large family and knowing that the loss of the bonus will cause him to leave the overseer will overlook his absence and give him the full bonus scale or in some cases mark him present when he was absent.

It is impossible to keep such men from bragging about obtaining full bonus pay when they had not worked full time and it causes dissatisfaction among the other operatives who are held strictly to the bonus system.

The employees argue, and in considering this matter we must get their viewpoint, that if the mill can afford to pay the bonus scale for six days' work, they can afford to pay it for five days' time. It is also a fact that superintendents and overseers in hiring operatives almost invariably speak in terms of the wages based on the regular rate plus bonus and when the new employees, by reason of missing one or more days get less than they expected they become dissatisfied.

We know of one overseer who expected to get \$6.75 but found that part of the time he only received \$4.50 because the other \$2.25 was a 50 per cent bonus for full time work.

We realize fully that there is need of some inducement to get employees to work full time and we know from personal experience that there is a large per cent of operatives who will only work four days if by doing so they can make enough to live the remainder of the week.

It cannot be denied that the bonus system has caused a large number of such operatives to work full time and it has probably increased production at some mills but it has had other results that raise a serious question relative to the advisability of the system.

In order to correct some of the evils a few mills have adopted a sliding scale by which the operatives receive an increase in wages in proportion to the number of days

they work while the full bonus only applies for full time work.

Quite a number of mills have abandoned the bonus system recently and adopted a flat wage scale which is above the old rate and yet not as high as the old rate plus bonus and they state that they are obtaining good results and that the employees are better satisfied.

The object of this editorial is not to dissatisfy anyone who is getting good results from the bonus system, but to call attention to the fact that it may produce results that will be far reaching in their effect.

Southern Income Taxes.

(Reprint from Boston Herald.)
 To the Editor of the Herald:

Having twice read Mr. David Clark's letter from Charlotte, N. C., in your issue of this morning, without discovering therein any evidence to back his opinion that the income tax laws are impartially enforced in the Southern States, "may I not" suggest to that gentleman the expediency of submitting the figures compiled by the treasury department (which probably will not unduly favor the North) that all may see whether those official figures disprove Mr. Prendergast's contention.

Having myself examined certain records, I am inclined to the opinion that Mr. Clark's cry of "German propaganda" is merely an effort to "draw a red herring across the trail" which Mr. Prendergast is patriotically following. I believe that honest investigation, if the politicians will allow it, will prove Mr. Prendergast's statements correct. Even if he, in omitting to explain that 1916 was before the U. S. entered the war, sought (as Mr. Clark intimates) to basely deceive somebody, is there any reason why all taxes properly payable for that year should not have been collected?

If U. S. tax laws are not impartially enforced—especially now, when people of small means are begged to buy war stamps—any information (even through German propaganda) establishing that fact should be welcome, in order that no possible excuse can remain to those occupying positions of authority for relieving any portion of the country from its just obligation.

William S. Eaton.
 Boston, Mass., Aug. 23rd.

Southern Income Taxes.

(Reprint from Boston Herald.)
 To the Editor of the Herald:

In your issue of August 27th, Wm. S. Eaton asks for figures which will disprove those given by James M. Prendergast in his effort to prove that the South was not paying its share of the war taxes.

I did not think anybody would take seriously Mr. Prendergast's statement that South Carolina only paid \$74,000 in income taxes in 1917. I refer Mr. Eaton to Senate Document No. 259 of the 65th Congress. The document being entitled "Corporate Earnings and Government Revenues."

(Continued on Page 18.)

Personal News

Troy Brisson has resigned as card grinder at the National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Lloyd Lytton has resigned as overseer of carding at National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. T. Knight, from Conover, N. C., is now superintendent of Providence Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

A. C. Medlin of Carrboro, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Schoolfield, Va.

L. E. McAlpine, from Hartsville, has accepted position of bookkeeper with Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.

J. L. Jolly, from Florence, Ala., is again with Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills as assistant master mechanic.

J. W. Walters, from West Durham, N. C., has accepted position of carder at Longhurst Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.

Andrew Carson, from Columbus, Ga., has been employed as overseer of dyeing at Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

James W. D. Bolin, from Henrietta, has accepted position of overseer of weaving at Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Edwards, of Bladenboro, N. C., has accepted position as yard foreman with National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. G. Wolfe, formerly overseer of weaving at the Beaumont Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted position at Whitney, S. C.

W. S. Johnson has resigned as night carder at Grendell Mills, Greenwood, S. C., and is now overseer of carding at Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

H. W. Furr, from J. A. Cline & Son Hosiery Mill, Hildebrand, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent at Lillian Knitting Mill No. 2, China Grove, N. C.

W. W. Ricks has resigned as superintendent of Lillian Knitting Mill No. 2, China Grove, N. C., to accept superintendency of Douglas Hosiery Mills, Douglasville, N. C.

T. M. McEntire, formerly superintendent of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., but now president of the Lloyd Cotton Mills Mariposa, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

D. H. Whitener has resigned as carder at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to accept position as overseer of spinning at the A. M. Smyre Mill, Ranlo, N. C.

James Barnes has resigned as yard foreman with the National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to accept a position with the Highland Cotton Mill, High Point, N. C.

R. D. Grier has resigned as purchasing agent for the Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C., to become manager of a new mill to be built at North Wilkesboro, N. C.

J. F. Howell, from Danville, Va., has accepted position as second hand in spinning room No. 1, Gibson Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C.

H. H. West has resigned as overseer of weaving at Jackson Mills Company, Monroe, N. C., and accepted position of master mechanic at the Millen (Ga.) Mills.

W. W. Neal, secretary and treasurer of Marion Knitting Mills, has been appointed traveling representative for the fuel administration in North Carolina.

A. H. Kirkpatrick, handkerchief manufacturer of Hickory, N. C., has gone to New York to take a two weeks course preparatory to serving in France in the Y. M. C. A. work.

W. T. Hagger has resigned position as card grinder with the Delburg Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C., and accepted a similar position with the National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Miss Lillian E. Focke has been elected assistant treasurer of Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md., by the directors of that corporation. Miss Focke has been with the company for the past 14 years and for some time has been secretary to H. L. Smith, vice president and treasurer of the mills.

Charlie Haas, formerly night overseer of spinning at Smyre Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., is now day overseer of spinning at Ranlo Manufacturing Company.

Ralph Hamilton, son of A. M. Hamilton, superintendent of the Chesnee (S. C.) Mills, will sail for Japan on September 23rd in interest of Howard & Bullough Machine Co. of Pawtucket, R. I.

H. A. Jolitz has resigned as manager of Textile Finishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., and has accepted position of general superintendent of Yadkin Finishing Company, Salisbury, N. C.

J. C. Rhea has resigned his position with the Peoples National Bank of Rock Hill, S. C., and accepted a position in the office of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company of that city.

W. G. Reynolds, manager and principal owner of the Reynolds Cotton Mill, Bowling Green, S. C., was in Charlotte last Friday on the lookout for some additional machinery for his mill.

W. L. Dawkins has resigned as general overhauler with the Dresden, Jennings, and Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., and accepted the position of overseer of carding with the National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Ross Cannon, manager of the Cannon Manufacturing Company, branch at York, S. C., was taken ill at Blowing Rock, N. C., where he was spending the summer with his family and was taken to a sanitarium at Statesville, N. C., where he underwent a successful operation.

L. F. Groves, the well known cotton mill man of Gastonia, N. C., who has been in a hospital at Hendersonville, for some time, is slowly improving and hopes to be able to return home soon.

C. D. Huff has resigned as overseer of spinning at Smyre Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C.

L. F. Perkins has resigned as superintendent of Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C.

Patterson Manufacturing Co.

China Grove, N. C.

F. R. Shepherd.....Superintendent
K. A. Shinn.....Carder & Spinner No. 1
S. P. McLester, Carder & Spinner, 2
A. A. Hurley.....Weaver
J. D. Walker.....Cloth Room
Wm. Rickard.....M. M.

National Yarn Mills.

Belmont, N. C.

C. E. Tucker.....Superintendent
R. M. Painter.....Carder
G. L. Nicholls.....Spinner
O. A. Sumerlin.....Night Spinner
Lee Lanier.....Night Carder
G. L. Warren.....M. M.

Climax Spinning Company.

Belmont, N. C.

C. L. Bumgardner.....Supt.
J. E. Featherston.....Carder
J. J. Duncan.....Spinner
W. E. Parker.....Night Carder
I. F. Ballard.....Night Spinner
E. S. Hubbert.....M. M.

Chronicle Mills.

Belmont, N. C.

Will Oates.....Superintendent
E. A. Allran.....Spinner
W. P. Stowe.....Night Spinner
M. L. Lynch.....Night Carder
M. L. Abernethy.....Day Winding
J. L. West.....M. M.

Safety First.

Dentist (to patient who is opening his purse)—"No, don't bother to pay me in advance."

Patient—"I'm not. I was only counting my money before you give me gas."—Ex.

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

Albany Grease has given a lubrication service of great efficiency and high economy in textile mills. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in the mill from the main bearing of the engine in the power plant to the last bearing on the last run of line shafting. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO

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AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.

80 Fifth Avenue, New York

Factories: Harrison, New Jersey

Nyack, New York

Olive Drab Combinations

DIRECT

Amanil Fast Yellow FF
Amanil Brown RC
Amanil Fast Grey BR
Amanil Geranine BB

SULPHUR

Sulphur Yellow R
Sulphur Yellow Brown GG
Sulphur Green 3 B
Sulphur Balek RN

ACID

Amacid Fast Yellow R
Amacid Fast Brown G
Amacid Cloth Red B
Amacid Blue Black BN

CHROME

Alizarine Yellow 3C
Alizarine Brown G
Amacid Chrome Red BB
Alizarine Blue Black BB

NAVY BLUE [Alizarine Navy Blue G
Alizarine Navy Blue R

ANTHRAQUINONE VAT—Amanil Vat Olive G

New England Office; 87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office; Danville, Virginia

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Atlanta, Ga.—Dixie Manufacturing Company will add 2,000 spindles to its 1,000 spindle cotton yarn and twine mill.

Clinton, Tenn.—It is rumored that the Magnet Knitting Mills, which are now erecting a branch at Coal Creek, are contemplating the erection of still another branch at La-Follette, Tenn.

Roanoke, Va.—An increase of weekly capacity from 8,000 to 30,000 garments has been decided upon for the Roanoke branch of Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, of Spray, N. C.

Monroe, N. C.—Work of erecting the 30 tenement houses for Bearskin Cotton Mills is progressing rapidly. A large force of workmen are employed. The framework for six of the houses has already been erected.

Union, S. C.—Gault Mfg. Co. will increase their capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The company at the present operates 195 knitting machines. J. H. Gault is president and treasurer and K. W. Gault, secretary.

Bennettsville, S. C.—John L. McLaurin and T. B. McLaurin will establish a mill for the production of knit hosiery. They have purchased a building and awarded contracts for necessary equipment of machinery.

Cheraw, S. C.—Pee Dee Knitting Mills, for the manufacture of hosiery, have been incorporated with capital stock of \$100,000. Following are the incorporators: Edward Malloy, Robert Chapman and S. T. McManus.

Cheraw, S. C.—Carolina Cotton Yarn Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company will buy and sell cotton yarns. The incorporators are Robert Chapman, G. W. Duval and L. Craig, all of Cheraw.

Jamestown, N. C.—Oakdale Mills are building several new cottages and making other improvements in the mill village. A dam is being constructed across the creek, making a lake for better fishing and the power thus secured may be utilized later on, when needed.

Butler, Tenn.—Organization of Elk River Manufacturing Company, previously mentioned, has been effected. The company will manufacture textile products and the following are the officers: J. E. Reece, president; J. H. Vaught, vice president; B. A. Lipford, secretary and treasurer.

High Point, N. C.—The secretary of state has granted charter to the Whittington Hosiery Mills Company, to manufacture hosiery, threads and yarns. Capital \$100,000 authorized

and \$48,000 subscribed by J. L. Whittington, C. F. Reitzel, Z. H. Reitzel, Banner Leach and J. H. Sams. Plans are also on foot for the establishment of a new library.

Hamlet, N. C.—Claude Gore, Rockingham, N. C., and D. L. Gore, Wilmington, N. C., will build the cotton mill here as recently mentioned. They have obtained a site and will erect a one-story 14x60 foot brick building to be equipped with 60 looms for weaving cotton duck.

Chester, S. C.—Baldwin Cotton Mills have recently repainted and remodeled all their tenement houses, installed sanitary sewerage throughout the village and are engaged in the construction of two new buildings to be used as board-

Maiden, N. C.—Providence Cotton Mills are installing 20 new Saco-Lowell cards, 24 Saco-Lowell deliveries of drawing, two slubbers, two intermediates and seven fine frames. A new maple floor is also being laid in the card room and spinning room and when all these improvements are completed Providence will be an up-to-date mill.

Goldsboro, N. C.—The Borden Manufacturing Co., of this city, spinners of hosiery yarns on cones, has recently appointed exclusive selling agents for its output, as follows:

Edward S. Reid, Charlotte, N. C., also sole selling agent for the Hampton Cotton Mills, of Hampton, Ga., and Robert W. Stokes, 735 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, who is also sole selling agent for the Rex Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Shelby, N. C.—The Emma Hosiery Mill, which, as noted last week, is to be started here by C. A. Morrison, a local farmer, will have 14 knitting machines, 5 of which are new. Men's half hose will be the product, and combed peeler yarns, 18s, 24s, 30s and 50s, are to be used. There are 8 operatives at present, under the supervision of Mr. Morrison, who is the sole proprietor. Mr. Morrison wishes to purchase a supply of knitting needles, oils and yarns in the above numbers.

Belmont, N. C.—The new \$12,000 city hall at Belmont, has been completed and is now occupied. The building is three stories high. A large part of the first floor is used for a prison. On the second floor, which is level with the street, there is a courtroom, fire station, and offices for the mayor, town clerk, and chief of police. The third floor is used for a hall for the Masons, Juniors and Woodmen, as well as an auditorium for various gatherings.

Gastonia, N. C.—Contract has been let by the management of the Mutual Mill, of Gastonia, for the erection of a modern school building. It will be a frame structure, two stories in height and will cost approximately \$3,000 when finished. The main school rooms will be on the first floor and the large hall upstairs will be used for all kinds of public meetings, etc. Two teachers will be employed. The building will be rushed to completion for use this fall.

Forest City, N. C.—The Alexander Manufacturing Company are making rapid progress on their new mill and village. The machinery has begun to arrive and they hope to have the mill in operation by the first of the year.

Spindale, N. C.—The Spencer Mill will soon have completed twenty new houses. They are of the modern bungalow type and have all conveniences.

Cleghorn Mills Make Fine Record in Canning.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The Cleghorn Mills installed a community cannery recently and since that time almost one thousand quarts of beans, berries, etc., have been canned under the supervision of Miss Gertrude Taylor, the community worker.

Last year a splendid record was made in canning work at the Cleghorn, the Henrietta and the other mills under the management of Mr. S. B. Tanner and it is expected to break all records this season.

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner
506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

SULPHUR COLORS

Acid Colors
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Turkey Red Oil
U. C. Tallow, 98% fats
U. S. Special Size

Hosiery Softener

Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting,
Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

Write for Samples and Quotations

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Laminar Mill Receptacles of VUL-COT Fibre

are easily emptied and will not catch roving. Though tough and durable, they are extremely light. No matter if roughly handled, they never dent or splinter.

"Laminars" have been the popular choice of Textile mills for the past twenty-five years.

It will pay you to write for our illustrated bulletin on Laminar Mill Receptacles.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.



Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



Gastonia, N. C.—The Mutual Mill has built 39 modern three to six room cottages for families of employees. These are equipped with electric lights, running water and sewerage. Individual sewerage disposal outfits are on all premises.

Mill News Special Edition.

The Mill News Printing Co. has issued a special edition of eighteen pages in very attractive and well illustrated form.

It was an extra edition and gotten out for the purpose of being sent to prospective mill operatives in the rural and mountain sections of the South.

W. T. Shaw, Jr., Was Killed in Action.

We have just learned that Capt. W. T. Shaw, Jr., formerly superintendent of the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C., was killed in action in France early in August.

Capt. Shaw was a graduate of the State College of North Carolina and until we entered the war was identified with the two mills at Weldon, N. C., of which his father, W. T. Shaw, is president.

He is the first cotton mill superintendent to give his life for his country in this struggle.

"Front End Drives" Is Title of New Booklet.

The Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y., have just issued a handsome 24-page booklet devoted to "Front End Drives."

In addition to giving the information its title indicates relative to the driving of cam shafts, magnetos, lighting systems generators, pumps, etc., a new picture of their greatly enlarged factory is shown. It is profusely illustrated with automobile engines, cars, data tables and charts.

The booklet should be of interest to all manufacturers of engines, trucks and tractors and will be sent free to all making request.

RIGHT HAND

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-Inforcements.

Write for quotations.

LEFT HAND

PURO COOLER



**THE PERFECTION IN
ICE COOLING TANKS**

40 Ft. Coil Pipe, Capacity 50
lbs. Ice for ten hours a day in-
sures an even cool drink for
that length of time.

Locking Cover with Rubber
Gasket

**AIR TIGHT TANK—NO
WASTE**

and Cannot be Used for a
Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely
Sanitary Drinking Fountain

**IT PAYS TO GET
THE BEST**

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C.

"LEATHEROID"

SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels
and Superior Mill Re-
ceptacles sold by
Southern Mill Sup-
ply Houses.

Write us direct for
newest catalog.

**Leatheroid
Sales Co.**

1821 Filbert Street

Selling Agents for the
ROGERS FIBRE CO.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Successors to
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

Next Moves In Price Fixing

(Continued from Page 12.)

mills going wholly to goods that brought higher prices at the counters in the fact that they would be forced to make definite percentages, in addition to any war work they might be doing. A standardization of products for war time will undoubtedly increase mill economies and will also insure to the average consumer a fabric of good quality at a determined price. That something of this kind is in the minds of the authorities is shown by the constant talk of a Liberty shoe, a Liberty ready-to-wear suit, and so on. Why should the trade not feature certain Liberty standardized fabrics, whether they are 4-yard sheetings, or some other goods?

From time to time complaints are heard that some men are not playing the game fairly. The Government has put the work of policing the trade up to the trade itself. If the trade will not stop violations of the spirit of the price fixing agreement, by publicity and other easy methods, the Government may be forced in and compelled to take drastic measures that will bring no end of troubles in every business house.—Journal of Commerce.

He Maims as Many Men as the Kaiser—

Old fashioned set
screws have no place
in the modern shop.
Throw these little
devils out of your
plant.



Allen Safety Set Screws

Make Shops Safe for the Workers



They have no projecting heads and are flush with the surface when screwed into place. They put an end to all troubles of broken heads and drilling or chipping out mushroomed screws.

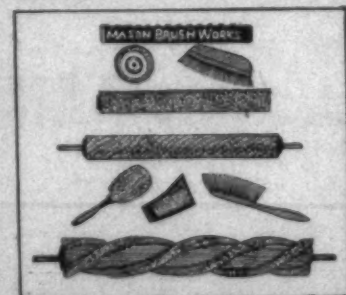
"Allen" Screws are made from high test steel bars. All sizes from 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. furnished.

We'll gladly send you free samples which you can put to any strength test you want—the test will convince you that while you may have seen screws that looked like Allen Screws, you have never seen any with their strength and pressure resisting qualities.

Write for Circular No. 10 and free samples.

The Allen Mfg. Co., 135 Sheldon St., Hartford, Conn.
People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 173 Princess St., Manchester, Eng.

All kinds of MILL BRUSHES



MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Southern Income Taxes

(Continued from page 14.)

On page 388 he will find that for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918, South Carolina paid income and excess profit taxes to the amount of \$7,884,094.31 and of miscellaneous Federal tax \$567,690.74, being a total of \$8,451,785.05.

If it is desired, separate the income from excess profit taxes, we can safely estimate upon the scale adopted by the Ways and Means Committee that the South Carolina income taxes were in excess of \$4,000,000, instead of \$74,000 as stated by Prendergast.

Instead of evading war taxes it can be shown that the people of South Carolina paid 13.8 times as much Federal taxes in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918, as they did for the year ending June 30th, 1917, and ranked third in that list. I do not desire to make a comparison, but will state that Massachusetts ranked below South Carolina on the "per cent of increase" list.

I can also state that South Carolina paid Federal taxes in proportion to the estimated wealth of the State on a basis that compares favorably with other States.

The effort of James M. Prendergast to make it appear that South Carolina only paid \$74,000 war taxes when they really paid \$8,451,000 was on a par with his other allegations.

He told of a merchant in Montgomery, Ala., a resident of Aiken, S. C., a cotton merchant in New Orleans, etc., who paid no income tax-

es but unfortunately for him the Internal Revenue Department called upon him for the names of the parties whom he mentioned as tax slackers.

Although he had cited many cases in his article he could give the names of only four and a careful examination by special agents of the Internal Revenue Department failed to find that either one of the four had failed to pay his lawful taxes.

The entire article of James M. Prendergast has been proved to have been based upon idle gossip, if not a wilful misstatement of facts, and he should be ashamed of his efforts to array sectional feeling at a time when we need unity.

I give to Massachusetts credit for doing her full part in this war in the way of taxes, men and war contributions, and with the exception of a few men like Prendergast, the people of Massachusetts give the same credit to South Carolina and North Carolina.

My brother is in France fighting side by side with the boys from Massachusetts and I know that they have a contempt for those who try to stir up sectional feeling at home.

Yours truly,

David Clark.

Another Child Labor Law.

While we have no sympathy with the child labor reform movement as it is engineered by an organization of theorists and self-seekers, we are particularly opposed to Government interference now with the unfilled demand for help to carry out our war program. The latest move is a war measure, sponsored by

Congressman Keating, of Colorado, which prohibits labor of children under 14 years of age, and of children between 14 and 16 years of age for more than eight hours a day or at night.

If the child labor reformers would definitely state what they propose to do with the children of laboring people, who now, more than ever, need every dollar possible to obtain in a legitimate way, we could look upon this question from a different viewpoint. But prohibiting them from work is about as far as they go, and it seems immaterial if the boys become loafers and the girls prostitutes.

Instead of this or any new law to conserve the health and vigor of the children, so-called, there was never a more important time to force them to work. The high cost of everything makes necessities and luxuries more attractive than ever, and every encouragement, even to force, should be used to put our boys and girls at work to help win the war, and, what is furthermore of especial importance, give them occupation and opportunity to earn some of the big wages being paid, to preserve their morals and keep them in the right path. The question from the economic point of view has a side that the reformers refuse to see, and just as long as they refuse to provide for the child workers after legally forcing them out of legitimate occupation, so long shall we oppose child labor legislation other than by State laws.

The northern manufacturing States all have the sixteen-year age limit and are not included in the proposed new law. To be sure, there is an argument in favor of a uniform law covering the entire country, as the South has a com-

mercial advantage over the North, as down there the age limits are lower than in the North. The unsettled question is, have we made laws with age limits too high or is the southern limit too low?

We are preparing a series of brief sketches of our leading mill men on the manufacturing end, all men in their prime and the curious fact is most of them started mill work when 10 and 12 years of age. They are unquestioned evidence that child labor does not impair health and vigor.

It would seem as if we had our hands full without keeping up this child labor disturbance, at least until after the war, and Congress will benefit the country much more by dropping the question and doing some real things in tariff revision and immigration restriction.—Fibre and Fabric Boston, Mass.

One Time Only.

"Who's dead?" asked the stranger, viewing the elaborate funeral procession.

"The bloke what's inside the coffin," answered an irreverent small boy.

"But who is it?" the stranger pursued.

"It's the mayor," was the reply.

"So the mayor is dead, is he?" mused the stranger.

"Well, I guess," said the small boy, witheringly. "D'you think he's having a rehearsal?"—Ex.

Mixed Meanings.

"What is meant by below par?"

"Working for dad, I guess."—Ex.

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

1203 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Mikah Tallow

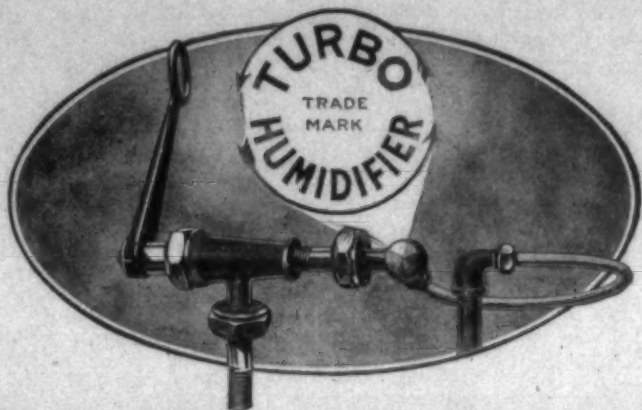
Swiss Gum

Combination B

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

GEO. WITHERSPOON, Salesman

Factory and Works: 59th St. and 11th Avenue, New York City



Magic?

To create by artificial means climatic conditions peculiar to any locality would seem to many reminiscent of Gulliver's Travels and as visionary as extracting sunshine from cucumbers.

Turbo Humidifiers will "regulate the air" within a mill located in a desert to compare with the natural climate of England.

While moistening the air may seem intangible, the profits gained by those mills which have installed Turbo Humidifier systems have been sufficient to make the owners congratulate themselves on the purchase.

Would you know more—ask us.

The G. M. Parks Company
FITCHBURG, MASS.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager Southern Office, Charlotte, N. C.



"So we're not using that extra battery or boilers now, Jenks?"

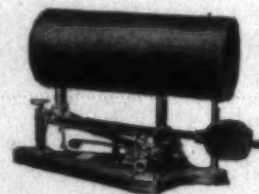
"No, Sir. The Morehead-back-to-boiler System cuts out that expense."

Many large operators in the textile industry indorse the Morehead-back-to-boiler system.

They realize that the Morehead System saves coal—saves money—and at the same time increases their production.

The Morehead System speeds up production by removing condensation thoroughly from stock dryers, slashers, etc., and returning it in the form of pure hot feed water to the boiler at as high as 320 degrees Fahrenheit and above.

Morehead
Back-to-Boiler
SYSTEM



The Morehead System assures a constant supply of "dry" steam.

It saves an average of 20% on coal bills.

It increases production as high as 50 per cent.

Can you afford to be without it?

Let us send you our catalog which contains complete information.

Let us refer you to users of the Morehead System—operators of textile mills in your locality.

Morehead Manufacturing Co.

Department T. B.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. LEON HOFFMAN

Landscape Architect and Engineer
INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request
103 Peachtree St. Atlanta Ga.

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings
Cast Iron Mill Spittoons
Motor Pulley Castings
Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers
Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers
Loggerhead Castings for Pickers
Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

Boiling Out, Dyeing, Fulling and Washing in One Continuous Operation

COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

Our multiple compartment Machine offers textile manufacturers an opportunity of producing quality goods at a greatly reduced cost. Let us figure on your proposition.

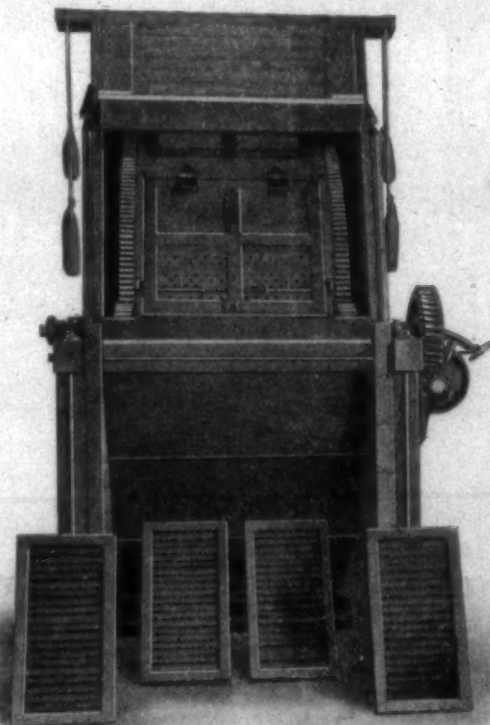
Details and estimates gladly furnished

SALEM IRON WORKS

315 Liberty Street

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

DYEING MACHINES



Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fig. 1.

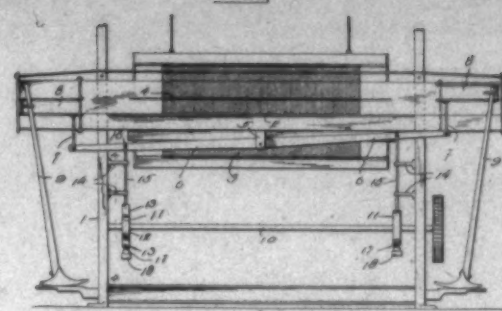


Fig. 2.

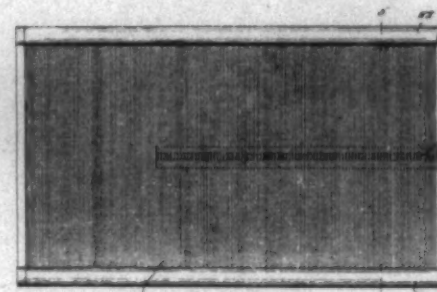
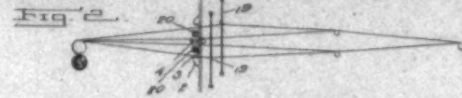


Fig. 3.

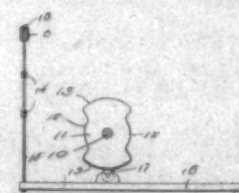


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Inventors
John Anderson Robison
Henry Earl Littlejohn

Loom Attachment.

John Anderson Robison and Henry Earl Littlejohn, of Greer, S. C., have invented a Loom Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a novel double deck reed that will carry two shuttles at the same time, going in opposite directions, for weaving tubing and double-width looms; and to provide a continuous box motion on each side, to enable the loom to weave twice as much cloth per minutes as is done by the old and present usual mode of weaving.

We attain the objects of our invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our invention applied to a loom; Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic illustration of the loom in operation; reed 3 having a projecting comb 4, as shown device; Fig. 4 is a detail view of the cam mechanism; and Fig. 5 is an edge view of the double-reed device, on line 5-5 of Fig. 3.

Like characters of reference designate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the frame, to which is mounted race 2. We provide a novel double-decked reed 3 having a projecting comb 4, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. To support a rocking lever 6, we provide a suit-

able strap 5 to which it is pivotally attached as shown in Fig. 1. Comb teeth 4 which project through reed 3 are frictionally engaged therewith and the ends of the comb member 4 are soldered together to hold it permanently in place in the reed 3. To the ends of rocking lever 6 are attached brackets 7 which support boxes 8. We provide suitable shuttle levers 9 attached to the machine in any suitable manner. Mounted to the frame is a shaft 10, carrying cams 11. Referring to the enlarged view of the cams shown in Fig. 4, it will be observed that we provide opposite enlarged portions 13, and opposite reduced portions 14, adapted to control and regulate the operation of the machine. Suspended from rocking lever 6 at either end are rods or levers 15, guided by brackets 14. Suitable treadles 18 are provided at the lower end of members 15 as shown in Fig. 4. We provide a suitable roller 17 mounted in member 15, and riding on the peripheral portion of cam 11 as shown in Fig. 4. Referring to Fig. 2, we provide double-eyed heddles 19 and shuttles 20. Referring to Fig. 5, 22 designates mountings for the reed 3, and 21 designates a mounting for the projecting comb 4.

In operating the device the treadles 18 on levers 15 cause rocking lever 6 to tilt up and down thus raising and lowering boxes 8 alternately, while the shuttles are moving across the reed or comb from the box on one side to that on the

opposite side of the loom. While the shuttles are passing each other in the central portion of the machine the shuttle boxes are automatically changing their position from bottom to top and top to bottom to be in position to catch the shuttle on its arrival. The left hand box rides to the top and catches the shuttle from the right, while the right hand box coming from the left. Then the left hand box will lower its shuttle to the bottom, and the right hand box will raise its shuttle to the top. The loom is then ready to pick from both ends (a double-pointed pick cam being used to cause the loom to pick from both ends at the same time). Thus the shuttles are caused to make a complete loop. When the lay is on front center the extra race plate will be in the passage between the two layers of cloth inside the temples. Cloth will weave together on each selvage. This will increase the production practically 100 per cent. With this attachment it is possible to weave tubular fabric and bag goods with two shuttles, one going from left to right on the regular race plate.

Steele's Mill.

Rockingham, N. C.

J. W. Jenkins.....General Supt.
H. T. Wallace.....Asst. Supt.
B. F. McClure.....Carder
L. B. Crouch.....Spinner
J. P. Gaddy.....Weaver
J. W. Wilson.....Cloth Room
J. H. Smith.....M. M.
M. L. Tucker.....Mgr. Store

Mills Manufacturing Company,

Greenville, S. C.

W. E. Hammond.....Superintendent
W. R. Owens.....Carder
J. M. Hawkins.....Spinner
J. T. Trotter.....Weaver
J. B. Fowler.....Cloth Room
W. N. Grant.....Master Mechanic

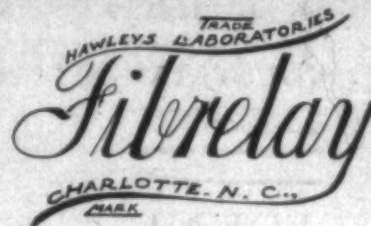
Jackson Mills.

Monroe, N. C.

E. W. Edwards.....Superintendent
S. F. Douglas.....Carder
W. P. Newton.....Spinner
H. H. West.....Weaver
J. C. Ray.....Master Mechanic
Lee Broom.....Outside Overseer

**TRY "FIBRELAY"
SIZING COMPOUND**

and eliminate your sizing troubles.
Especially recommended where
warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.
U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Southern Representative, Box 126 Greenville, S. C.

Humidifying System For Sale

Made by American Hoisting Company. Consisting of twenty-three Comins Sectional Type round head humidifiers, together with all piping and connections and one 5x6 Triplex Power Pump. The above system has been adopted and is in use by 75% of mills in this country. Same good as new. Will sell at a bargain price.

Carolina Bagging Co., Henderson, N. C.

Chemicals and Oils For Sizing
Finishing
and Dyeing

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

Worcester, Mass.

Providence, R. I. Philadelphia, Pa. Paterson, N. J.

FROM THE FACTORY OF THIS COMPANY

COME THE MOST ADVANCED MACHINERY

FOR PRODUCING WOVEN FABRICS

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES—ALEXANDER & GARSED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The Government continues to be a very large buyer of cotton goods and the mills have a great deal of unfinished work on hand. The unsettled cotton markets of the week contributed to further quiet in cotton goods trading, mills being unwilling to sell while there is doubt of the course Government prices may take for the last quarter of the year. The latest demand for civilian purposes is large and while mills hold buyers back, it bids fair to accumulate and favor those with stocks in hand in secondary channels.

A very strong willingness is still noted in most places to take in the goods ordered, although the billing prices are in many instances higher than Government prices. The doubts that were felt on this point are passing, and cancellations are less often talked about. If civilian business were absolutely dull there is so much Government business offered that mills would consider themselves rather favored in opportunities for business. From time to time efforts are made to test out prices for civilian jobbing lines, but most agents do not want to run counter to the wish of the jobbers about billing goods at net prices. Still, they do not see their way clear to doing business on that basis as a general rule.

A great deal of interest is taken in the fixing of a price on cotton. Manufacturers and merchants are agreed that until cotton prices are stabilized there will be continued uncertainty about the prices for goods, as every recurring quarter comes along with its threat of a rise or fall in the fixed price lists.

Printers and finishers are looking into the conditions of their stock of chlorine and caustic soda with a view to adjusting their business to the restrictions that are inevitable in the output of all white goods. There will be no nakedness on account of a lack of bleaching materials, yet the change portended is a very radical one.

As winter approaches jobbers are beginning to wonder how their stocks of heavy fall goods are going to hold out. There is already a scarcity in many knit goods lines and blanket stocks are shot to pieces in many houses. The dress goods stocks hold up well because people are not buying normal quantities.

Many unanswered questions as to price fixing details are still heard of and it is hoped that when the war service committee returns from its present trip to Washington it will be in a position to take a firmer hold of the things that must be done to prepare the trade for a long period of business under new conditions, and particularly for trade for export. That phase of price fixing is vital to the future of general business in dry goods and will have to receive more attention.

Current quotations are as follows:
Print cloths, 28 inch 64x64s, 12½ cents; 64x60s, 11½ cents; 38½-inch

64x64s, 16½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 20½ cents; denims, 2.20 Southern indigos, 37½ cents; tickings, 8 ounces, 42½ cents; staple ginghams, 21 cents; dress ginghams, 22 cents to 24 cents.

Pioneer Mills Producing Duck for Government.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Pioneer Cotton Mills of this city, which have heretofore been engaged almost exclusively in the manufacture of cotton twine, have changed over at the request of the Government and are now engaged largely in the manufacture of cotton duck for the Government. The first shipment of one carload of 13-ounce duck has just been made from the mills. The mills are turning out 3,000 yards of duck a day.

Want Mills to Reduce Use of Bleaching Chemicals 50 Per Cent.

Boston.—In connection with the chlorine situation, it is understood that a questionnaire has been sent to the various mills in this section of the country to find out to what extent the mills can cut down their use of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and bleaching powder for the coming year. It is understood that the paper manufacturers have agreed to reduce their consumption of chlorine at least 50 per cent and hope to reduce it 75 per cent. It is felt that a reduction of at least 50 per cent will be necessary in the cotton goods industry.

Government Wants 1,200,000 Yards of 80 Squares.

The Government is now in the market for 1,200,000 yards of 39-inch, 80 squares 4.00 yard print cloths, for equal weekly delivery during October, November and December of this year. The quartermaster's department, 109 East 16th street invites sealed bids in duplicate for furnishing these goods. The bids are to be opened at 2 o'clock, September 17, 1918.

Taylorsville (N. C.) Mills Open Direct Selling Office.

Philadelphia.—The management of another group of Southern yarn mills has decided to sell direct to the trade. During the last two years, Henry Taylor's Sons have sold the products of the Taylorsville Cotton Mill Company, Liledown Manufacturing Company, and the Miller Manufacturing Company, of Taylorsville, N. C.

The management has decided to open an office in Philadelphia and sell direct to knitters. The Taylorsville mills have a high reputation for the quality of their double carded yarns for the knitting trade and the same standard of quality will be maintained.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.

COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

CHEMICALS AND OILS

SPECIAL OFFERING

QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT

FUSTIC EXTRACT

Direct and Sulphur Colors

Cotton Softeners

Chloride of Lime

Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.

1143 ST. JOHNS PLACE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Help Save Castor Oil!

"Amalie" Sonnephol

Is Giving Utmost Satisfaction
In Notable Cotton Mills

Used in Softening or in Finishing of Cotton Goods

UNEXCELLED FOR ECONOMY

You Cannot Afford Being Without It

Send for a Trial Barrel

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glovey" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—While all agree that there has been some improvement in the yarn market it is hard to measure. Dealers report plenty of inquiries for yarn, but they are not able to get any from spinners. One salesman described the situation as a good demand for what we cannot get, while we cannot sell what we can get. The inquiry from local weavers is largely for 20-2 to 30-2, and dealers cannot get these numbers. There is not much inquiry for knitters for yarn for future delivery. Reports are in circulation, and they seem to be well founded, that the Government has over-bought on underwear and would like to cancel some of the contracts.

Cotton yarn spinners are not interested in contracting for coarse numbers at the present time. They believe that prices named by the Government are low and must be revised upward. Since the unsettling of the cotton market the demand has increased but the offers to sell have disappeared. Merchants say there is a great quantity of yarn wanted and the situation still continues one where spinners control. Price lists are wanting in most quarters.

The stiff advance in the cotton market stimulated inquiry for yarn, as buyers decided that it was probable that yarn prices would be revised upward in October, if cotton continued to advance. On the other hand, spinners did not want to sell for the same reason. If cotton was going higher, they wanted to be in a position to benefit by any advance in yarn prices. The break in cotton prices on Thursday was attributed to the announcement that the Government had finally decided that it would be necessary to fix a price on cotton, if the efforts to stabilize yarn and cloth prices were to be effective.

As this report circulated, there was less desire on the part of some buyers to anticipate their probable needs. Another report that served to lessen the desire of some to buy yarn for future delivery was that a large Eastern yarn house was selling both carded and combed yarn under the Government maximum price. Many assumed that the house has some inside information that leads the management to believe it to be wise to sell now. Sales of 24-2 warps, 20-2 warps, and 30-2 warps and skeins, were made at maximum prices. A sale of 60-2 combed peeler was reported made at \$1.40 and a small lot from stock sold at \$1.22.

Sevier Cotton Mills,

Kings Mountain, N. C.

T. L. Saunders, Jr., Superintendent
J. C. Davis, Carder
E. C. McSwain, Spinning & Twisting
Pauline Mills,

Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. E. Neisler, Owner and Supt.
J. C. Jolly, Carder and Spinner
W. K. White, Weaving

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	225	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills, S. C.	70	72
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	115	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	140	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	170	175
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48
Avondale Mills, Alabama	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	142	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	132	135
Brogan Mills, S. C.	110	120
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesee Mills, S. C.	—	152
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86
Clinton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	125	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	76
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S.	—	52
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	—	60
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85
Eagle & Phoenix Mills, Ga.	112	—
Basley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	75	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	92	95
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	92
Gluck Mills, S. C.	98	98
Graniteville Mfg. Co. S. C.	104	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	205	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	255	260
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	155	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King, ohn P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	65	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	140
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	145	150
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	155
Monarch Mills, S. C.	102	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	—
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	120	123
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	90	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	148	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	102	105
Riverside Mills, com, par 12.50	15	17
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	120
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	121
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	17	20
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	108	111
1st pfd.	—	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	27	29
2nd pfd.	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	95	97
pfd.	—	—
Victor Monaghan Company,	87	90
S. C., common	—	—
Victor Monaghan Company,	95	—
S. C., pfd.	—	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	—	25
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	35	55
Whitney Mfg. Co.	125	140
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	98	102
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	115	121
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—

H. Ray Paige J. A. Mandeville H. G. Welborn J. H. Schofield

Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN MILLS

Carded—Combed Yarns

Selling Direct to Consumer

NEW ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company

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DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER

237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease
breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spin-
ners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I. A. ST. ONGE, President Charlotte, N. C.

John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol

Kerston Softener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleacher's Blue

247 Atlantic Avenue

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SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



TRADE MARK

Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONALS

T. P. Moose, overseer of spinning at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., will be superintendent of the new mill to be built at North Wilkesboro, N. C.

B. A. Robertson has resigned as carder at Bennettsville, S. C., to accept similar position at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. E. Rambow of Winnsboro, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Bennettsville, S. C.

J. W. Holland has resigned as secretary of the Nims and Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Albion Mills of that place.

A. W. Howell has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Howell Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C.

C. A. Rudisill, treasurer of the Cherryville (N. C.) Manufacturing Company, has also become secretary and treasurer of the Howell Manufacturing Company, of Cherryville, N. C.

F. T. Newbery has resigned as overseer of weaving and slashing at the Selma Manufacturing Company, Selma, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

E. J. Sharpe, formerly of Waco, Texas, is now on duty as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Kannapolis, N. C.

District Meeting at Charlotte.

A meeting of the textile manufacturers of twelve counties was held at the Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on Wednesday at 11 a. m., to permanently organize the textile industry of the district as required by the resources and conversion section of the war industries board.

The purpose of forming this organization was to facilitate the securing of Government contracts for war work through the War Industries Board, it was explained, though other advantages accrue to those within such a proposed organization.

J. S. Wier, secretary of the High Shoals Company, who had been appointed to organize the district called the meeting to order and explained its object. Charles K. Hecht, sub-regional director for the district, gave additional explanations.

A committee of one man from each of the counties was appointed to select the chairmen and later recommended J. H. Separk of Gastonia, N. C., for chairman of the cotton goods and yarns section and R. L. Walker of the Charlotte Knitting Company for chairman of the finished product section. Both nominations were unanimously approved by those present.

The meeting divided into two sections for consultation with its chairman.

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—The cotton mill which has been organized for this place will have 6,000 spindles on No. 12's hosiery yarns. R. F. Grier, formerly purchasing agent for the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., will be secretary and treasurer of the mill, with Trav. Moose of Kannapolis as superintendent.

and general superintendent, R. F. Craig.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The Albion Cotton Mills have been sold by A. P. Rhyne to a syndicate composed of John C. Rankin, Lowell, N. C.; J. W. Holland, Mt. Holly; R. F. Craig, Stanley, N. C., and others and will be reorganized. The Albion Mills have 3,800 spindles. The officers of the company when reorganized will be: President, John C. Rankin; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Holland,

The Inverness Mills Company.

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Robt. L. Poovey.....Superintendent
J. L. Powers.....Carder and Spinner
G. W. Wilson.....Second in Carding
C. Fields.....Second in Spinning
N. W. Shaver.....Weaver & Cl. Room
J. A. Ross.....Second in Weaving
J. L. White.....Second in Cl. Room
C. C. Chappel.....Machinist

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

THE "UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINE

Time SAVED is worth more than Money now.

Speed Up Production; Save Labor and Quills;

Make the best of the Labor Shortage;

Automatic Machinery will help you do it!

Now think it over and write us.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

E. S. PLAYER, SOU. AGENT

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted.

Engineer and Master Mechanic for small cotton mill. Run day time only. Town of 7,000 inhabitants. Good schools and churches. Best of water. Will pay right man \$4.50 per day straight time. Address "Engineer," care Textile Bulletin.

Carder Wanted.

First class carder for large mill on fine combed yarns. Must understand combs as well as other machinery. Must be good manager of help and understand working Sea Island and Egyptian cotton. Southern man preferred. Salary \$7.00 per day. State fully past experience and reference. Address "Southern," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Wanted at once, first class boss dyer for cotton piece goods. Must be well up on mineral khaki and sulphur dyeing, mostly government work. Give age, experience, references, salary expected and state how soon could come. Nothing but a first class man need apply. Address "Quick," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.
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Patent Lawyers
Suite 24 N. U. Washington, D. C.

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War Savings Stamps

Regularly

Liberty Cotton Mill

Clayton, N. C.

P. M. White.....Superintendent
R. E. Moore.....Carder
J. A. White.....Spinner
E. A. Pounds.....M. M.
A. C. Atkinson.....Night Supt.
C. B. Bailey.....Night Carder
J. B. Wilkins.....Night Spinner
J. C. Parrish.....M. M.

For Sale.

Six hundred 40-inch Mason plain looms. Can be seen running. Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Wanted—Second Hand and Card Grinder.

A first class second hand for card room, also two good card grinders; good jobs, and the best pay for the right men. Apply at once to E. N. Tart, Overseer of Carding and Spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Rex Cotton Marking and Branding Ink.

A mixed chemical special formula for cotton bales—(mix in water). Red, green, blue, purple, black colors; pkg. for 50 gals., \$5.00; 25 gals., \$2.75; 10 gals., \$1.50—add 10 cents postpaid. Also "Fadeless blue" for cotton mill cloth, 25 gals. ink, \$3.60 postpaid. ALSO ANILINE COLORS; Cotton branding brushes; Cotton marking brushes; Cotton stencils. Get literature. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

MORSE SILENT CHAINS

Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company

ITHACA, N. Y.

Southern Agent
Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

The Imperial Overhauleders

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclothe cards and balance flyers.

Write for further information and reference.

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

We are installing Draper Looms and Have—

For Sale

100—40-inch Lowell Plain Light Duck Looms, regular friction beam equipment, in good condition. New rocker shafts installed about eighteen months.

Stock of 25 dozen Hand Threading Shuttles, 15³/₄ inches long, 2 inches wide, 1⁵/₈" deep, fitted with marble spindle; approximately half lefts and half rights; 3 dozen NEW.

About 40,000—Plain Filling Quills, for D-4 Spindle. These are available for immediate shipment. Would be glad to get in touch with interested parties.

Pelham Mfg. Co.

PELHAM, GEORGIA



THE
"NO-WASTE"
ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, prefer Piedmont section. 10 years experience as overseer of carding, spooling and warping. 18 months as assistant superintendent. Age 36, married. Good references. Address No. 2218.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room or as traveling representative. Have had long practical experience for a number of years on fancy colored goods and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2219.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have had 7 years' experience on fine combed yarns and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2220.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Long experience in all three positions and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2222.

WANT position with executive department of cotton mills, by high grade man of long experience as manager-treasurer, understanding thoroughly manufacturing details. Have always been able to operate plans full with ample help. Want position with responsibility. Address No. 2225.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am now employed as overseer of weaving and slashing and have had long experience. High class references. Address No. 2224.

WANT position as engineer, master mechanic or electrician. Have 22 years experience in steam, water and electric work in cotton mills and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2225.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long practical experience both on hosiery yarns and weaving yarns and can furnish high class references from former and present employers. Address No. 2226.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Best of references. Address No. 2227.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner and can furnish good references from present employers. Held present position 4 years. Address No. 2228.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill; 7 years' experience in yarn mill as overseer and superintendent. Age 43. Have family. Best of references as to character and ability. Now employed. Address No. 2229.

WANT position as superintendent of either large yarn or weaving mill. 24 years' experience in mill work and will show results. Only reason for change is larger mill. Can furnish the highest class references from former and present employers. Married, age 38. Address No. 2230.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had experience in both positions and am filling position satisfactorily but desire to change to a healthier section of the country. Best of references. Address No. 2231.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 2232.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and am entirely satisfied, other than the fact that it is a small mill. Can give first class references including present employers. Address No. 2234.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had experience on both positions and am considered an A-1 carder. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2236.

WANT position as superintendent. Held last position 15 years and can furnish former employers as reference. Address 2237.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can give excellent references. Am not in draft age. Address No. 2238.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or carder and spinner. Age 33, long experience and am now employed as superintendent of a small mill. Can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Address No. 2239.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience as cotton mill master mechanic with special experience on turbine and generators. Would not consider a change but for the fact that I

do not consider present location as healthy. Address No. 2240.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have eight years' experience on various kinds of goods and looms and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2241.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.50 per day. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2242.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on sheeting and drills and have held present position for eight years. Am fully competent to handle large room and can give high class references. Address No. 2243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had five years experience as overseer and am now employed. Can give good references from former and present employers and am a hustler for production. Age 35, married and strictly sober. Address No. 2244.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now employed as superintendent of a large mill, but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2246.

WANT position as superintendent of small size yarn mill or plain weave mill, or carder and spinner. 36 years of age; have family; 16 years experience. Can give good reference. Address No. 2247.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as superintendent for a number of years but desire to change for a larger mill. Have had special experience on yarns. High class references. Address No. 2233.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent and previously had experience as overseer of carding. Giving satisfaction on present job but desire to change for healthier location. High class references. Address No. 2235.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Good references. Address No. 2238.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed in medium size mill and giving satisfaction, but desire to change for larger job. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2245.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as carding and spinning. Have long practical experience and have made good on other jobs. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 2250.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superin-

tendent of a small mill but wish to change for a larger salary. Experienced on both carded and combed yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2254.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Held last position three and a half years, having long experience on both Draper and plain looms. High class references. Address No. 2253.

WANT position of superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2252.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed as superintendent of large mill in South Carolina and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 2249.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but find that present location is not healthy and desire to change. Would prefer mill in Western North Carolina or South Carolina. Can furnish good references from all former employers. Address No. 2248.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position for more than three years and given entire satisfaction but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address No. 2262.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had ten years' experience as overseer and three years as superintendent on white and colored goods and know what it takes to get results and give satisfaction. Now employed as superintendent. Want position with larger responsibility and salary. Age 32. Address No. 2255.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing room. Am now filling position in one of the largest cloth rooms in the South and giving satisfaction but prefer to change to healthier location. Fine references. Address No. 2259.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill where efficiency and competency will be paid for. Married, have family. Am considered A-1 cloth room man. At present employed but would change for better place. Address No. 2260.

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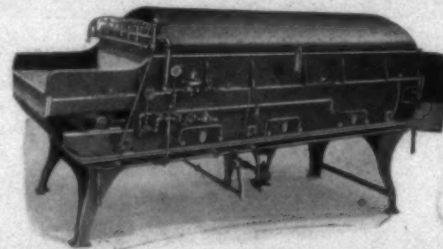
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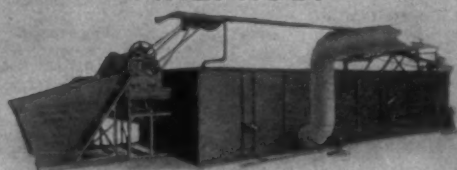
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